The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4848. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Reported Subsidence of the War Panic in Europe.

Conciliatory Speech by the Marquis de Moustier.

The Negotiations with Holland and Why They were Broken Off.

Military Preparations in France and Prussia.

Division of the English Liberals on the Reform Bill.

The Safety of the Derby Ministry Assured.

THE WAR PANIC.

Conciliatory Speech by the Marquis de Moustier—The Panic Subsiding.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 9.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has made a very conciliatory speech, which has had the effect to greatly lessen the panic in Europe.

Negotiations with Holland—Prussia Objects and Holland Declines to Fulfill the Bargain.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 9.

It is now known that the Emperor NAPOLEON, deeming the possession of Luxemburg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy and its incorporation with the French Empire. But as the Fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Prussian Government, backed by the whole of Germany, firmly objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried out and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild Anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country. Meantime, while the dispute is pending, both Prussia and France are making military preparations. This threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic which now exists in London, Paris, and all the principal commercial centres of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liberal Party Split on the Reform Measure.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 9—3 P. M.

The Liberal Party in the House of Commons has split on the Reform Question. It is now thought the Derby Government is safe.

The Fenian Trials Commenced in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, April 9.

The trials of the Fenian prisoners on the charge of high treason commenced here yesterday, but were to-day postponed until the 23d instant.

The prisoner MASSEY has turned Queen's evidence.

TURKEY.

Appointment of an Envoy to the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, April 9.

ES-SAADOUN, formerly Turkish Consul-General at Naples, has been appointed Envoy of the Sublime Porte to the United States of America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 9—Noon.

Consols for money.....90¾
United States Five-Twenties.....74¾
Illinois Central Shares.....78½
Erie Railway Shares.....36¾

LONDON, Tuesday, April 9—3 P. M.

Consols have declined ¼ since the noon report, and are now quoted at 90 for money.

The following are the current rates for American securities:

United States Five-twenties.....74¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77
Erie Railway Shares.....36¾

LONDON, Tuesday, April 9—Evening.

Consols closed at 90¾ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties.....74¾
Illinois Central shares.....77
Erie Railway shares.....37

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 9—Noon.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 26s. 9d.; No. 1 Red Wheat 12s. 4d.; California White Wheat, 12s. 9d.; Corn, 41s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. 4d.; Peas, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are generally unchanged. Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 125s.; Bacon, 42s.; Cheese, 68s.; Lard quiet at 49s.

PRODUCE.—Spirits Petroleum, 1s.; Common Rosin, 8s. 6d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s.; Clover Seed, 54s.; Pot Ashes, 32s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 51s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Sperm Oil, £98; Linseed Oil, £30; Linseed Cakes, £10; Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Whale Oil, £41; Fine Rosin, 16s.

COTTON—Cotton is quiet. Estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 9—3 P. M.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer, and prices are tending upwards.

Wheat has advanced 2d. per cental, and is now quoted at 12s. 9d. for No. 1 Red Milwaukie.

Corn has advanced 6d. since the opening, the ruling figure being now 42s. per quarter for mixed Western.

The other markets are generally without change.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 9—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet with no appearance of any improvement in prices. Transactions were light, the sales of the day footing up 8,000 bales. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....12¼d.
Middling Orleans.....12¼d.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for Goods and Yarns is reported dull, with a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is active

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Inman steamer *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th of March, arrived here yesterday morning.

In the English House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the renewed correspondence with the United States Government on the subject of the Alabama claims, had been concluded, and if so, whether he would lay the papers upon the table of the House.

Lord STANLEY said that the correspondence with the Government of the United States on the subject of the Alabama claims, or rather on the subject of the claims on both sides arising out of the late war, was not yet concluded, and under these circumstances it would be best to defer the production of papers. He took the present opportunity of contradicting a report which had gone the round of the newspapers, to the effect that communications of an unfriendly character had been received from the Government at Washington. There was no truth in that statement.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 27, 1867.

The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill has been long, and, excepting two or three speeches, dull. It is full of figures, and presents few points of interest to the American reader. Mr. GLADSTONE having "broken loose" and been whipped into the traces by the *Saturday Review*, was tame enough; still he found plenty of fault with the details of the bill. Mr. HARDY defended the Government measure, and showed that Mr. GLADSTONE had introduced objectionable features into his own bill last year. Then Mr. ROEBUCK came to the rescue. It could be made a good bill, and he supported the second reading. The House of Commons did not need reforming. It was the best representative body in the world; but he was willing to admit the beter class of artisans to the suffrage.

After all, the great difficulty is in excluding a great mass of the people from the suffrage, people even Mr. BRIGHT wishes to include. You must draw the line somewhere, and whenever you draw it those outside will complain. Here is ten-pound householders' vote, and the nine-pounder thinks it hard that he should be excluded. Last year Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to draw this line at the seven-pound householders—which would be a crying injustice to those who only paid six—depriving a man of his most sacred and inalienable rights for the lack of a few shillings.

The present bill is claimed to rest upon more than a money principle. It admits, in boroughs—for even Mr. GLADSTONE asks for no justice for shoddyocrats—every man—every "male man," as the Attorney-General said—to the suffrage who has lived two years in a house, and paid his rates. This shuts out all the vagabonds not admitted under some of the fancy franchises. Perhaps drawing the line at permanent rate-paying householders may be considered a pretty solid conservative measure.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

Among the objections made to an extension of the franchise is the important one that such an extension, according to MONTESQUIEU, always leads to an increase of taxation. It is a law of nature. It has been so in France, Italy and America. The population of Great Britain has not greatly increased since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, but the national expenses have more than doubled, and taxation has increased more than £20,000,000. It must be on the principle by which the poorest people are the most extravagant. Mr. BRIGHT has remarked that when rates are reduced to their last shilling they rush out in excited desperation and spend it in system. As a rule, those who have are those who save, and if only the rich could vote it is not improbable that there would be more of retrenchment and reform. Not that I consider saving money a matter of any importance. National economy misses stagnation. It is impossible to spend too much money, or it is wisely spent. Large Government expenditure for important objects are the stimulus of the life-blood of a nation. In England the expenditures for popular education, sanitary reform, and the encouragement of invention, art and literature might be trebled and quadrupled with great advantage.

The bill passed the second reading without a division, and will be taken up in Committee on the 9th of April.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The great railway strike has begun, and began with one of the richest and most liberal companies—a company that is willing to give round prices, and which has voluntarily set aside, out of its own profits more than $100,000 for the benefit of its employes. But the men insist on trade principles. No piece-work, but all paid alike. The driver of the lightning express must have no more than that of a common goods train. No reward for skill or experience, but one dead level of workingmen equality. The company gives needle cash at the time tables are in sequence. If the drivers on the other lines strike what will become of London? How are the great staple articles carried to Queenstown and to Dover? It is time this child's play and fool's play was done with. The great lines of communication, the mail routes of an empire, and the means of moving troops to quell an insurrection or repel an invasion must not be stopped by the population of a trades society. It is running the thing into the ground. There must be some limit to strikes, and this must be pretty near it. In ordinary trades it does not of much matter. The broom workers in Boris are on a strike, and are sustained by contributions from the London societies; but we can stand it a little while without brooms. There has been more than a scribe—a riot with destruction of property in a small manufacturing town in the northeast of France, which called for military interference. This was a riot against machinery. The masters were introducing improved looms, which would dispense with half the manual labor—that is, enable each man to do twice as much. But such machinery in a little while benefits workmen.

English workmen are instigating and aiding strikes on the Continent, because they wish all and co-operation in nature. But this sometimes works seriously. Some time ago the Paris bakers filed a strike, and the London bakers sympathized with and helped them; but the Paris dealers were all the time supplied with English-made bread. But we cannot as well be carried about England on French railways.

The stoppage of nearly all the Brighton and South Coast trains yesterday, and the suburban and Crystal Palace trains from three London stations, produced a great sensation excitement and consternation. The Company put on all the cabs it could find. The most important trains were run by omnibus masters. The stock fell three per cent. The Westminsters, covering a quarter of England, is now threatened with a strike, and London and the middle districts of the country is at the mercy of the engine-drivers, who are, if not more numerous, generally more dangerous than the Fenians, and who can neither be imprisoned, shot, hanged, nor sent to penal servitude.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

The Fenian enterprise promises but few novel features. Arrests continue to be made, and the miserables who turn State's evidence hastily escape being torn in pieces by the people, even the women catching at them desperately, and compelling the Police to threaten them with bayonets and revolvers. In Scotland, not far from Glasgow, the Police have arrested several persons engaged in a Fenian drill, in

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prison they showed considerable [illegible]. On a day [illegible] party went to a country garden and [illegible] some "very suspicious looking" [illegible]. The leader, "but it is absolutely necessary that we should have them, and if you do not open the door, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of breaking it in; but I will injure the lock as little as possible." On this the door was opened, and one of the men, carefully cleaning his feet on the scraper and doormat, went in and helped himself to the arms, when the party quietly left. The damage everywhere has been very slight, and there has been very little violence or outrage. Under these circumstances the feeling will be all but universal for a moderate punishment, even to those who fall under the accusation of high treason.

PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN.

The United States Minister now, the Court of St. James has just done a good thing. I do not mean that he is not always doing good things—but this is special. He has presented to Her Majesty the Queen, Chief-Justice ISAAC REDFIELD, special counsel of the United States in Europe, and GEORGE H. CHANDLER, Esq., barrister-at-law and counsel of the United States Government in Europe. Now, as it is very doubtful if one of the counsel of the Confederates against or Confederate bondholders have ever been presented, this is so much clear gain for our side. Mr. BENJAMIN, it is true, has been a member of a distant and hunted belligerent Government, but that will not help him with people who respect only the powers that be, and have not the least veneration for the powers that have been. Messrs. DAVIS and CLEMENTS have made their obeisance, in rivers and knee breeches, to the fountain of justice, the best possible beginning for a long siege in the Court of Chancery. Moreover, as the papers announce, among the important literary intelligence, that Mr. BOOTHE, M. P., has been compelled to abandon his correspondence with an American Journal, you may look for great activity in the prosecution of the United States Government claims in Europe, and we may see such a commando of rebels-turned-bondholders, rejudgers and surrejudgers as only the needle-gun and breech-loaders of chancery could produce.

APROPOS—Lord STANLEY denied in the House, on Monday night, that there had been any difficulty at Washington about the *Alabama* or other claims of the two Governments; so the "facetious vulgarity" and the "ostentatious rudeness" attributed to Mr. SEWARD have no foundation. It will require a careful historian in the coming centuries to sift out the truth of history. The journalist has to choose between two modes of procedure—a witty one and a dull one. The first is to remember every report true until it is proved to be false; the second, to hold it false until proven to be true. In the latter case, your correspondents would lag behind the age, and suffer direful misfortune. Here is a newspaper paragraph, for example, which I should be sorry to indorse, but which is within the possibilities: "We are assured that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has sent to Queen VICTORIA certain important documents which he did not consider safe in Mexico, and which, in certain eventualities, he intends to have published."

ROYAL LITERATURE.

Her majesty is engaged in literary labors, and has already printed several words either for publication or private circulation, her having chosen to edit the MAXIMILIAN documents may not be improbable. Her Majesty's most recent work, "The LIFE of the late Prince Consort," is said to be printed in a style befitting the subject, and ready for private distribution.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST GOV. EYRE.

On Monday a warrant was granted against Gov. EYRE, whose life has just been published by BRADLEY, and to-day he is to appear before the Magistrates at Market Drayton, near his residence, to be committed for trial: if they are of the same opinion as the Bow-street Magistrate. The trial, however, cannot come on until the autumn Assizes, nor even then if the case is removed to London. But this delay may not be the best thing for the three defendants, or rather, the three accused, as, until they are quite ready to be hanged, their absurdity will not be interfered with. If indicted, tried and convicted now, the gallant British public would save them from the gallows. So I presume would a Whig Government; but if, in the meantime Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., should become Prime Minister, or Mr. FOSTER Home Secretary, it is impossible to say what might happen under their radical auspices.

For some reason, emigration has taken a new start. Germans and Irish are crowding to America, the Scotch are taking possession of Canada, and so many Italians are leaving Genoa for South America that the country districts are becoming depopulated and the Government may be obliged to interfere. For the right of emigration is not altogether acknowledged. Some Governments claim military service. The Italians run away from the conscription and taxation, but if the people go, the country is ruined.

TURKEY AND HER ALLIES.

Turkey—this is the latest—stands upon the treaty of Paris, and will not cede a foot of its territory to Greece or any other Power. And England backs Turkey—that is, after a fashion. The English Government acknowledges the right of Turkey to keep all its provinces, and maintain the integrity of the Empire; but at the same time it also acknowledges the right of the Greeks, or the people of any other part of Turkey, to get their independence, if they can. Both rights are inalienable, and England will support both at all hazards everywhere out of her own dominions.

MINERAL EXPORTS.

Mr. GEO. HARRISON of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, hopes that one of the vast mountains of strangers who will gather to Paris this season, will be will have the curiosity also to visit London and the opera, where he has made such magnificent preparations for their accommodation. I hope the visit may not be disappointed. By some whim, here's Gounod of Lodon and not to see it would be a solution. If it were only to be assured that it is not worth seeing. Fly to it from me to say that certainly every man with Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins should see the great metropolis, which has been for so many centuries the centre of European civilization, and which is now fast becoming the New-York to the East, and Paris the refinement, to some extent, of New-York. But the great current of English life at its fountain-head. Take a quiet lodging in a quiet street, work it out at your leisure, and you will find it pay better, perhaps, in the end than brighter, gayer and more extensive capitals.

The Exhibition, I am assured, will be opened on the 1st of April. The works of the Imperial Commission are entirely complete. In spite of bad weather, everything had been done within the regularity of clockwork, and the longest contracts have been fulfilled at the appointed hour. The French exhibitors, however, have been more dilatory, and are behind all the rest. Those who had the furniture to come were the first to be ready. The supplementary buildings in the Park, which are of a very temporary character, are not much to look at, but they will present their contents well enough. Still those who expect June in Paris will find it on the glorious 1st—and what that is no Americano need be told. Englishman can even faintly imagine. No one form no conception which will not be surpassed by that essential 1st of September, only, I think, it rains in London 1st of September, and it is fine in Paris 1st of June.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

The Legislative Question—Napoleon Preparing to Take Possession—What Prussia Would Allow Him to Do.

PARIS (March 26) Correspondence of the London Herald.

All is calm on the Luxemburg question, the doubt [illegible] Count de Bismarck [illegible] Prussia [illegible] That Prussia wishes to get hold of it, and that she has refused to buy it of the King of Holland, or to yield it gratuitously, is certain; but it is equally certain that nothing short of an invasion will induce the Germanic world, after the experience [illegible] its also equally firmly believed that Prussia means to keep the fortress, and it is [illegible] of the arrangement of the sale by National having been completed, a cause will have been between France and Prussia is readily afforded. Great uneasiness and perplexity continue to prevail. Meanwhile I direct your attention to the following article in the *Presse*, from the pen of M. DUCHENAL-CLARIONT, which is supposed—how truly I cannot say—to express the views of the opinions of [illegible]

"In the Luxemburg question [illegible] Europe [illegible] Prussia [illegible] Holland [illegible] ment has already been shown. The language of the Berlin press never [illegible] doubt as to the desires and pretensions of Prussian policy, which would place [illegible] Luxemburg [illegible] Holland [illegible] The Prussian Government [illegible] Luxemburg [illegible] Holland cannot have a very strong liking for the role of vassal to Prussia, which henceforth is the only character possessed by the Princes of the Northern Confederation. He ought much more to desire the independence of his crown, as King of the Netherlands, than the satisfaction of reigning as Grand Duke over 200,000 Luxemburgians, under the good pleasure of M. DE BISMARCK. The interest of the Sovereign and the people is the same, and it is perfectly admissible that the King of the Netherlands should be disposed to exchange the possession of Luxemburg for a pecuniary indemnity and an alliance which would guarantee the independence of his States. We do not think that these dispositions of the King of Holland have been embodied in any documents; it is more than probable that they have been established in diplomatic conversations, merely under the title of an exchange of views on the "eventualities" of the future. But what appears to us certain is, that they could not exist because they are in conformity with the present state of affairs. The Prussia anything to do with the question? Yes and no. If Holland and France admit as legitimate and well grounded the presence of a Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxemburg, Prussia has a right to have an opinion, and ought to take her place as a contracting party in the arrangement which would [illegible] If Holland and France refuse Prussia the right of holding a garrison at Luxemburg, in virtue of the provisions of the constitution she has destroyed, it is obvious that there is no need of consulting Prussia in any way. Such is the question of justice; but Prussia is at Luxemburg, and the difficulty lays know how to turn her out. Shall we remind her politely of the right which she does not possess, and summon her to fulfill their conditions? Shall we accept the alternative of only entering Luxemburg by demolishing its walls? But who does not see that all the importance of Luxemburg is its fortress, which, when it is not in our hands, is an open gate on the French frontier? Where would be the benefit of the annexation if it had been for no object the stopping up of one of the openings made in our frontier in 1814? Would the addition of 200,000 souls to the French population be a serious compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia and the unity of Germany? The simple excess of births over deaths gives us as much every year, without any necessity of asking M. DE BISMARCK."

Prussian Anticipations of War.

Paris (March 26) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The Prussian army anticipate a war with France, and rely—too confidently perhaps—on an easy victory. Great war preparations are being made at Mayence, the fortifications of which are being extended and repaired, while the arsenal is being filled with stores. Lines of mustering and ambulation are being made to the troops in Baden. In Prussia I can only say no corresponding activity is to be seen, but the ministers of the Chassepot rifle and its cartridge is being carried on on a formidable scale, but it will be several months before 200,000 men can be armed with them and trained to their use. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that the French army is of an essentially "mobile" character, and that by means of the railways which centre at Lille, Paris, Lyons, Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg, it would be easy for France to concentrate—say in this very Duchy of Luxemburg or in the Valley of the Rahe (the river which runs into the Rhine at Bingen) a force so overwhelming as to neutralize the superior armament of the Prussians. In the present state of public opinion we must also take notice that such a move would be very popular here. And, in spite of all tale, I must again record my deliberate opinion that the Emperor does not mean to go to war—as yet, and that if war does take place Belgium is more likely to be the "objective" than the frontier of the Rhine.

African Exploration.

Paris (March 23) Correspondence of the London Star.

Prof. GEORGES TISSERAT has started for Algeria with the hope of solving the Saharian problem, namely: Is it possible to unite the two French-African colonies of Senegal and Algeria by a road along which caravans can travel, and which would pass through the cities of Timbuctoo? Previous to undertaking the journey south-west the young traveler will visit the Mozabite country in the south of Algeria, and will thoroughly familiarize himself with the habits and customs of the Mozabites, who are the Israelites of the Sahara. M. DE SATGY is now prosecuting his researches [illegible] in Central Africa.

POLITICAL.

The Lessons of the Connecticut Election.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

We talk a great deal about the "lessons of the election." Republican papers are full of dissertations on the subject. Everybody seems desirous to read one what its lessons really are, and to commit them to memory. This is all very well, and it is very gratifying indeed such a disposition manifested. But there is one lesson we should like to read, which seems to us to be of more importance than all the rest—and that is, that the party is not large enough to bear splitting up. We cannot afford to drive any more from the party, to narrow down our platform for a select few to stand on, or to "pitch into" and condemn everybody who does not work as enthusiastically as we wish. Some of our friends seem to have got the idea that the defeat of the party is a positive call upon them to be more intolerant, narrow-minded, bigoted, and illiberal than before. We do not understand how they can hope to strengthen the cause by abusing those who, through equality carried with themselves in its favor, have not felt it a duty to become excited over it; nor can we comprehend the wisdom of her who would drive from the ranks of the Chatterton with such cartridge is being carried on on a formidable scale, but it will be several months before 200,000 men can be armed with them and trained to their use. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that the French army is of an essentially "mobile" character, and that by means of the railways which centre at Lille, Paris, Lyons, Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg, it would be easy for France to concentrate—say in this very Duchy of Luxemburg or in the Valley of the Rahe (the river which runs into the Rhine at Bingen) a force so overwhelming as to neutralize the superior armament of the Prussians. In the present state of public opinion we must also take notice that such a move would be very popular here. And, in spite of all tale, I must again record my deliberate opinion that the Emperor does not mean to go to war—as yet, and that if war does take place Belgium is more likely to be the "objective" than the frontier of the Rhine.

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 9.

The Union State Central Committee met this afternoon, and fixed Wednesday, June 26, as the day, and Williamsport as the place for holding the State Convention.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate to-day, after five hours further discussion, ratified the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America by the unexpectedly large vote of thirty-seven yeas to two nays. The nays are said to be Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and YATES, of Illinois. An effort was made to postpone further action until the next session, but this failed by nearly as large a vote. The treaty will not be published until it has been ratified by the Russian Government, which, it is believed, the Czar will do at once, as he has absolute power in all such matters. In response to the charges that this is a secret treaty, it is only necessary to say that it is always customary not to give the details of such matters to the world until they have been agreed upon by the contracting parties. The sapient critics who have been so sorely distressed because of Mr. SEWARD'S dinners, will probably be interested to know that it is said, on good authority, that Mr. SEWARD yesterday had served up at dinner the last Russian-American codfish taken in those waters. Henceforth they are all American cod.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The present session of the Senate will undoubtedly terminate on Friday evening, whether the offices are all filled or not. So many Senators are leaving that it is doubtful if there be a quorum after Friday, even if there be no adjournment. Senators WILSON, WILLIAMS and CONNESS left for their homes to-night.

NEW-ORLEANS REBEL BONDS.

During the war the corporation of New-Orleans sold bonds to citizens of Louisiana for the purpose of raising funds with which to fortify the city against the Federal forces, and after Gen. BUTLER captured the city he made severe assessments, amounting altogether to seventy-five per cent. of the gross amount, for the benefit of the poor of the department. Several petitions have been filed, asking that the amount of these assessments may be refunded, but without success, and ROBERT J. KER, of New-Orleans, has recently arrived, authorized by the interested parties to act as their agent in procuring its return. If he succeeds, Gen. BUTLER will, in response to the demand of prominent Louisiana Radicals, bring the whole subject before Congress.

PARDON FOR GOV. VANCE.

The President this morning issued his warrant of pardon to Z. B. VANCE, late rebel Governor of North Carolina. The pardon was issued upon the recommendations of Senators Henderson, Davis, Saulsbury, Patterson, Fowler, Johnson, Wilson, Ferry, Ross, Yates, Ramsey, Sherman, Craigen and Norton; Representatives Phelps, Van Aken, Marshall, McCullough, Archer, Niblack, Wood, Kerr, Brooks, Van Trump, Holman, Chanler, Mungen, Selye, Stevens, Noell, Dennison, Getz, Nicholson, Eldridge, Burr, Glossbrenner, Morrissey; Ross, Robinson, Clarke and Ingersoll; Gova. Bramlette, Sharkley and Parsons; Mayor Hoffman, E. H. Webster, A. H. Garland, Horace Greeley and Rev. Paul Bagley.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION.

The belief is rapidly gaining ground that the Supreme Court will reject the petition in the Mississippi test case without much deliberation, on the ground of a lack of original jurisdiction. Should it be otherwise, however, it will be rapidly followed by several other States, including Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Texas.

J. WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY.

The publication of the contents of the Wilkes Booth diary, about which so much has been said, will not take place until the testimony of the witness who took it from his body can be obtained and printed with it. This witness is now in Ohio, and the Judiciary Committee of the House will shortly secure his deposition, which will prove beyond dispute that the diary is now in precisely the condition in which it was when taken from BOOTH'S body.

INDIAN AGENT.

Secretary BROWNING to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication in answer to Senator ROSS' resolution of inquiry, stating that ROOT, the rejected nominee for the Indian Commissionership, is employed in the Interior Department at a salary of $10 per day, and that his expenses are all paid by the Government, which, in fact, is better pay than the Commissioner receives.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, as Minister to Austria. He will be remembered as the Senator who lost his seat because of the alleged illegality of his election. The name of Col. CAFFON, of Illinois, was also sent in as Commissioner of Agriculture. STOCKTON will be rejected and CAFFON confirmed. It is quite evident that the Senate will confirm no nomination in the place of Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to Austria, thus leaving that gentleman in his position, notwithstanding his resignation, which was to take effect on the selection of a successor.

NEW-YORK OFFICES.

Mr. THURLOW WEED went home to-night with the assurance, it is said, that there is to be no change in the status of the Naval Office, Collectorship and other offices at New-York.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9.

RATIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Senate this afternoon, after an elaborate debate, ratified the treaty with Russia for the cession to the United States of the northwestern portion of the American continent. There were only two votes in the negative.

The injunction of secrecy not having been removed by the Senate, neither the text of the Russian-American treaty nor the yeas and nays on its ratification could be officially procured for publication. Senators are more than usually reticent on the subject; but, however, it has been ascertained that while only two voted against it, from 35 to 38 were in its favor. The Russian Government will be officially informed of the fact of its ratification without delay.

INDIAN AGENT.

It appears from a letter of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. BROWNING, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, that LOUIS V. ROOT, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been appointed by him a special agent of that Department for the purpose of receiving all goods for the Indians to be delivered under the contracts lately entered into with C. FRANKLIN HOYT, of New-York; Jno. V. FARWELL & Co., of Chicago, and S. C. HUTH & Co., of St. Louis; and also to buy such other goods and merchandise as may be required for the Indian service for the present year. He is authorized to employ assistants to take charge of such goods and merchandise and have them forwarded to their destination. Those for the Indians on the Missouri River and for the Western States and Territories he is to have forwarded to St. Louis, and from there he is to see they are all sent to their proper destination in the Indian country. He is consequently authorized to make such contracts for freight and other incidental expenses as may be necessary, giving in all cases, whether for the purchase of said goods and merchandise, or the employment of agents, &c., and for warehousing, forwarding and freighting the goods, such vouchers as may be necessary to enable the parties to obtain the settlement of their claims against the

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Boston Navy-Yard. He is allowed his necessary expenses and $10 a day for his services. He was appointed the 4th of March last.

SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENCIES IN THE SOUTH.

Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, has appointed Hon. THEODORE C. PEASE, of Maryland, late President of the New-York Agricultural Society, an agent to aid in the distribution of seeds in the South to perfect the lists of Southern statistical correspondents, and to cooperate in the reorganization and improvement of Southern agriculture.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate J. P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, to be Minister to Austria, and HORACE CAFFON, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Agriculture.

SUPREME COURT.

The argument in the De Hovo California land case was continued by Attorney-General STANBERY and Senator SEWARD for the appellants, and by J. A. WELDS for the appellees. The argument will probably occupy several more days. In addition to the others mentioned yesterday, the appellants are represented by Hon. JULIAN J. COOPER of Pennsylvania. The United States has no interest, being a stakeholder for the rightful owners.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Acting Boatswain WILLIAM D. ALLEN has been detached from special duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain EDWARD B. BILL, ordered to special duty as foreman of laborers at the Washington Navy-yard; Acting Ensign JAMES M. JACKSON has been honorably discharged.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. B. A. CRAFTON, Sixteenth Infantry, has had his leave of absence extended ten days; Major CHARLES A. MORGAN, Fourth Artillery, has been relieved from recruiting service, and assigned to command Fort Delaware, Delaware; Col. F. SMITH has been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, for assignment to duty; Brevet Major H. J. TURNBULL, Corps of Engineers, has been transferred from the Department of the East to the Dakotah; First Lieut. R. W. PARKHURST, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to the Department of the Platte; Surgeon DEWITT C. PEYTON is relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to repair to St. Louis, Mo., and report by letter to the Medical Director of the Department of Missouri to accompany a detachment of recruits to New-Mexico. In arriving in New-Mexico, he will report to the Commanding General and chief medical officer of that district for assignment; Capt. HENRY M. JOHNSON, Medical Storekeeper, is granted thirty days' leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability; Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. J. PORTER has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Texas, at Galveston.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Gen. SOL. MEREDITH as Surveyor-General of Montana and Idaho by a large vote.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate a list of the names of volunteer officers now in the service of the Government, their rank, and the particular duties assigned to them, that he inform the Senate under what law they are retained, and whether some of them may not be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

A NEW RULE PROPOSED.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution proposing a new rule that all resolutions calling on the Executive or any of the Executive Departments for information shall be referred to one of the standing Committees to inquire into the probable cost of furnishing the required information.

Mr. ANTHONY said that such calls were frequently made without knowing the cost involved, Clerks having to be employed for weeks to prepare transcripts sometimes of little value. It would be well to ascertain in advance the amount of labor required in such cases, and whether the result would justify the outlay.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested that the resolution of the Senator be referred to the Committee on Printing, and it took that direction.

OFFICIALS ABSENT FROM THEIR POSTS.

Mr. THAYER said it would be recollected that during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) offered a resolution making inquiry of the President of the United States in regard to the absence of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Governor of Colorado, from that Territory, how long he had been absent, &c. That resolution was modified before it was passed so far as to call for information regarding the absence of other territorial officers from their post of duty.

Mr. THAYER would now inquire whether any response had yet been received to that resolution.

The Chair replied—No reply had been received.

Mr. THAYER offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate where ALEXANDER CUMMINGS was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, how much of the time since his appointment has he been absent from the Territory, his reasons for such absence, and whether, in consequence of said absence, the public interests of said Territory have suffered, and whether any person has been appointed and authorized to perform the duties of said office during the absence of said Governor, and if so, who is such person, and what salary has been paid to him as salary for the time he has been absent from the Territory.

Mr. THAYER said he had been informed by gentleman who had an opportunity of knowing the fact that Gen. CUMMINGS, who was appointed Governor less than two years ago, had been absent from the Territory eight months during that time; he was now absent, having been here some four months. He therefore regarded it as a duty to bring this case to the notice of the Senate. He knew Judges of the Territories to be absent a year after year, and to go to their homes and then to return to Congress fifty. Such absences have become so habitual as to require the interposition of Congress.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired that the resolution go over till to-morrow. He should regret to have the resolution passed and the Senate adjourn without a response from the President, and with the ex parte statement the Senate before them. There were explanations to be given so far as Gov. CUMMINGS' general absence was concerned.

The Chair said that no objection was made to the consideration of the resolution it would go over.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted an order that 2,000 copies of the *Army Register* be printed for the use of the Senate. The order was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the Senate went into Executive Session

THE FLOODS IN LOUISIANA.

Rich Sugar and Cotton Regions Ruined—Eighty Freedmen Drowned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 8.

The news from the Louisiana levees continues to be very discouraging, and the destruction of property is very great.

The crevasses in the river at Baton Rouge are beyond control, and all attempts to close them have been abandoned.

The richest sugar regions in the State are ruined for the season.

The Maringo crevasse has completely inundated the Black River country, the most productive cotton region in the South.

The freedmen's settlement, known as De Soto, has been overflown by it, and eighty freedmen are known to have perished in the water, despite all the attempts made to save them from their hapless fate.

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 9.

The recent conferences between Gen. SICKLES and Governors ORR and WORTH, held to arrange the preliminary details for reorganization in North and South Carolina, have resulted in the following plan:

The details of reorganization are to be immediately prepared by direction of Gen. SICKLES, and put into operation as soon as persons can be found qualified to act in the capacities required, under the provisions of the Supplemental Bill. No elections for municipal or State officers are to be held in either of these States until Conventions shall have met and adopted new Constitutions. No civil officers will be removed who faithfully discharge their duties. Whenever vacancies occur by reason of expiration of terms of office, death, resignation or otherwise, they will be filled by appointments to be made by the Governors of those States, if officers to be appointed are of the class which are usually elected by the General Assemblies, unless special reasons to the contrary should arise; or by the Commanding General, if they are of the class usually elected by popular suffrage.

Capt. Worden and the Penn in at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 9.

The Board of Supervisors last night extended a welcome to Capt. WORDEN, the hero of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* fight, now in command of the *Pensacola*, and tendered him the chambers of the Board on any day he may appoint for the reception of the citizens of San Francisco.

Nomination for Mayor of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 9.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated JOHN B. FIELD for Mayor

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

The vicinity of the Capitol is more crowded to-day than on any former occasion during this session. The politicians, delegates to the two State Conventions to be held to-morrow, are here in great numbers, and the opening of the annual budget, or City and County Tax Levies, has brought a horde of hungry claimants, who throng the committee rooms and strive for precedence in the presentation of their claims.

The consideration of the City levy began yesterday afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Cities.

Mr. HALLIDAY, representing the Five Points House of Industry, was first heard. He made a forcible presentation of the claims of the institution, and urged an item of $50,000 toward completing a home for working girls whose earnings do not enable them to furnish themselves a home.

Mr. NOYES, counsel of the Citizens' Association, then denounced the estimates for advertising as extravagant, and proposed cutting it down to $25,000 per ann

CHANCELLORSVILLE

In the Times of March 23 the "Veteran Observer" propounds certain questions in relation to Hooker's operations at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. As to what was done and left undone, there are now abundant materials for writing an account of that campaign; as for the reasons which influenced that action the future historian will most likely remain in ignorant as the statesmen of to-day. The principal original materials for the history of the campaign are Hooker's official report of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, Lee's report of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, Swinton's "Army of the Potomac," and Doubleday's "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg." The testimony of Hooker, Sickles, Howard, Slocum, Meade, Couch, Warren and a dozen others another source of information. So many conflicting statements are made in the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, (Second—The report of the Chief of Staff, Gen. Halleck, and the subordinate Generals, published by order of the Confederate Congress. This volume is the original Richmond edition in two, but I am informed that it will be given entire in the forthcoming work of Mr. Frank Moore, "Rebellion Record," soon to be issued. Third—The recent work on Chancellorsville by Hotchkiss and Allan, engineers in the Confederate army. This account of the action, or rather group of actions, is made up chiefly from the two foregoing sources, and is mainly very fair and accurate. The especial value of the work, however, is the elaborate maps, which show all the topographical features of the region to the east and south. Toward noon Hooker ordered an advance with the design of getting his army out of the Wilderness into the open country, where its superiority of numbers would be felt. The position of his centre at that time was on the right, leaving the positions of his centre and left unchanged, but moving the right forward to Hazel Grove, a hite out from the main line, and therefore somewhat exposed to assault. But its position was such that from it artillery could enfilade the whole Union centre, held by Slocum, Sickles and Howard, and Hooker's object was to secure this position without a battle. Jackson, as before stated, was at Chancellorsville, with 18,000 men, and Lee 48,000. These were the figures which answer the "Veteran Observer's" question—"What was the object of the burning 70,000 men, and Lee 48,000. These figures which answer the "Veteran Observer's" question—"What was the object of the burning of the extreme direction (Howard's, not Sickles',) on the general line of battle?" It ought to have had no effect except to strengthen Hooker's corps. The Confederate loss was probably not far from 1,000. But Hooker had previously ordered up Reynolds's corps, 17,000 strong. They came up during the night, so that at daylight on the 3d of May Hooker had 48,000. These figures are yet in progress for the recovery of the remains of Jackson, who fell at about 8,000 yards from the line of battle. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was 11,000 left behind, exceeding the 10,000 now concentrated, excepting the 1,000 of those killed and wounded in the fight with 8,000 and now on the north bank of the Rappahannock. The statement of the loss of the Confederates is the estimate of Chancellorsville, who had recovered sufficiently to report to Lee on the 6th. Hooker's corps, during night of the 2d, had fallen back to the new line beyond Chancellorsville. Union advance. During all the afternoon of the 2d Jackson's corps had been driving Howard's corps, with 24,000 men, and Lee 48,000. These figures which answer the "Veteran Observer's" question—"What was the object of the burning 70,000 men, and Lee 48,000. These figures which answer the "Veteran Observer's" question—"What was the object of the burning of the extreme direction (Howard's, not Sickles',) on the general line of battle?" It ought to have had no effect except to strengthen Hooker's corps. The Confederate loss was probably not far from 1,000. But Hooker had previously ordered up Reynolds's corps, 17,000 strong. They came up during the night, so that at daylight on the 3d of May Hooker had

quote payment can be resumed with very little trouble, as compared with that of England after her prolonged suspension.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SEE FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

SEE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the DAKOTA & OC., for SALE at the low rate of 90 per cent.

SEE THE STATE OF KENTUCKY IS PAYING off in gold the Six per Cent. Loans due prior to 1881, at the Bank of the Commonwealth and the several Interest Agencies.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 68 bbls. Ashes, 1,661 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls and 613 bags Corn Meal, 8,049 bushels Grain, 816 bushels Oats, 3,160 bushels Malt, 710 bbls. Pork, 897 pkgs. Cut Meats, 540 pkgs. Beef, 561 pkgs. Lard, and 484 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and wanted at $8 00@$8 62½ for Pots and $13 50@$14 (nominally) for Pearls, @ 100 lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Has been inactive at 50c.@40c. for Yellow @ lb.

CANDLES—A very moderate business has been transacted at former quotations.

COAL—Has been quiet, but held firmly, especially Scranton, which has been in light supply.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair, mainly for Rio, at full prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@.9c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16¾c. in gold, @ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 19,597 bags; sales of do. 13,263 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 1,045 per *Bremen*, (before noted as arrival,) at 13¼c.; 2,715 bales, per *Tallman*, at 12¾c.; 2,500, balance, per *Neustrian*; 4,619 per *Bylegad Lindahl*, and 500 balance per *North America*, on private terms, and 266 per *Hoe*, at 11c. The market closes steady but quiet. The stock of Coffee here to-day is 40,000 bags, including of Rio, on the 5th day of April, 1867, 28,673 bags; Java, 661; of Maracaibo, 4,076; of Laguayra, 1,660; of St. Domingo, 1,686, and of other descriptions, 4,763.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	4,500
Mobile, bags	1,800
Baltimore, bags	5,000
New-York, bags	28,673
Grand Total, bags	37,972

COTTON—Has been quiet and heavy again to-day. The unfavorable foreign news occasions a very unfavorable influence on the local market. Middling grades are 27c.@28½c., chiefly within the range, @ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,680 bales, against receipts of 2,911 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	2,976
Receipts last week	26,691
Receipts preceding week	14,366
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	366,474
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	504,459
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Exports week ending to-day	15,016
Exports since Jan. 1, 1867	283,740
Exports since Sept. 1	372,998
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,004
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	195,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 3,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates 1,581,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866..994,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates 860,000

FEATHERS—Live Geese are inactive yet steady at 70c.@65c. @ lb.

FISH—The demand has been generally very moderate at about previous quotations, including Dry Cod at $5@$5 75 @ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 75@$20 50, as extremes; No. 2 do. at $15 75@$17 50; No. 3 do. at $12 50@$14 25 @ bbl. Pickled Herring at $5 25@$6 50 @ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 45c.@50c. for scaled, and 90c.@25c. for No. 1 @ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been held with rather more firmness, to-day, but have been less freely purchased, owing, in part, to the high prices claimed by sellers. The demand has been mainly from regular trade sources: Sales since our last have been 12,000 bbls. including poor to common State and Western at $10 20@$11 50; common to good Extra State at $11 50@$12 50; good to choice do., do. at $12 50@$13 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 25@$13 40 @ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 20@$11 50
Extra State	11 50@12 50
Superfine, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 50@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	13 25@13 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 45@15 50
Extra Genesee	13 50@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 50@18 25
Southern Flour has been inactive but very firm. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. at $11 75@$13 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 40@$17 75 for fair to very choice extra do. @ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand at equal to $13 40@$16 10 for extra, @ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $7 70@$8 60 @ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 20@$5 35 for Western, $5 40@$5 50 for Jersey; and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, @bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,150 bbls.and sacks, at $15 25@$18 25 @ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, and quoted nominally 1c.@2c. @ bushel lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels, including mixed Spring at $2 70; No. 2 to No. 2 do. at $2 80@$2 87½; and amber S sts (a small lot) at $3 02½ @ bushel. Corn has been quite brisk again to-day at a further advance of 2c.@3c. @ bushel. Sales since our last 136,000 bushels, of 71 3/5@71 4/5, closing at $1 07½, for Mixed Western at close; $1 20@$1 21½ for mixed Western afloat; $1 22@$1 27 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, @ bushel. Oats continue quite active at a further advance of 2c.@3c. @ bushel. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 71c.@73c.; and State at 70c.@73½c., the latter rate for part of a load, @ bushel. Barley is $1,600 bushels, and quiet; sales since our last 13,000 bushels, at $1 20 for Canada West, free, and $1 10 for State, @ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 30@$1 40. Rye is in good demand and quoted firm; sales 51,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 50 for Western, $1 55 for State, and $1 60 for Canada West, free, and $1 40 for do.; in bond, @ bushel. Mixed corn in store, 30,000 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, at $1 21½ @ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request at 26c.@28c., and 22½c.@23½c., respectively.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 80@$1 85 for shipment, and $1 70@$1 90 for local use, @ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at 25 @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at former prices, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 30c.@45c.; also, new damaged at 58c.@58c. @ lb.

HIDES—Have been in better request, and have been quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $3 25 @ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has been more saleable and prices, especially of Hemlock tannages, have favored sellers.

LIME—Rockland has been in request and steady, at $1 60 for common, and $2 20 for lump, @ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair demand and steady, including Porto Rico at 60c.@65c.; Cuba at 48c.@55c.; New Orleans at 58c.@90c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine, at 70c.@70½c. @ gallon; Orude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $3 50@$10 50 @ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$3 12; Pitch, $4@$4 50 @ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 90c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 80@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed Oil $1 07@$1 20 for English and American, @ gallon.

NEW-ENGLAND MARKET, April 8.—Sperm remains unchanged; the sales for the week include 90 bbls., at $2 35 @ gallon, and 182 do. on private terms—both lots for manufacturing. *Whale* is quiet, with sales of 500 bbls. Northern at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Wholebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Lbs.
From Jan. 1 to April 3, 1867	17,763	17,763	496,760
Same time last year	5,024	14,170	365,050
Exports for the week ending April 3, 1867	2,303	977	6,500
Previously	6,803	2,589	124,800
From Jan 1 to date	9,163	3,946	131,150
Same time last year	777	196	120,300

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 14c.@16¾c. for Crude, 36c.@40c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather active, but irregular in price, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., in lots, at $22 75@$23 62 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 cash; $22@$22 25 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $18 75@$19 12 for Prime; $21 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, @ bbl. Also, 2,300 bbls. New Mess, seller's and buyer's option, April and May, part at $23 31½@$23 75 @ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more demand, at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12¼c.@14¼c. for Hams, @ lb. Sales equal to 365 pkgs. Bacon is in limited demand; sales 193 boxes, at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; 12c.@12½c. for Short Clear; 11¾c. for Long Clear, and 13¼c.@13½c. for Rolled, @ lb. Lard continues in fair request and steady; sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13¼c. for new, @ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. There Beef continues in limited request and demand. Beef Hams continue dull at $40@$46 @ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 20c.@36c. for State, and 30c.@38c. for any do., and 21c.@26c. for good to prime Western, @ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 16c.@18c. @ lb. We quote:

Sweet, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, @ lb	37@38
Sweet, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, @ lb	38@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, @ lb	30@33
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, @ lb	28@29
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, @ lb	33@33
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, @ lb	25@32

New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, @ lb.....
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to prime, @ lb.....
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, @ lb.....
Western Reserve—firkins, good to prime, @ lb.....
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, @ lb.....
Western Reserve—Welsh tubs, @ lb.....
Goshen Butter—firkins, @ lb.....

Factory Butter—in tubs, choice, @ lb.....
Factory Butter—in crockery, choice, @ lb.....
Farm Dairies—choice, @ lb.....
Farm Dairies—fair to good, @ lb.....
Farm Dairies—ordinary, @ lb.....
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, @ lb.....
Farm Dairies, Common, @ lb.....

RICE—Has been in limited demand at $10@$10 50 for Carolinas, @ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Have been in the demand and brought, including Clover at from 11c.@12¾c. @ lb. Orange Flax at $3 90@$4, and Timothy at $3 70@$4 @ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand, including Castile at 17c.@17¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10¼c.; and Family, 11c @ lb.

SPICES—Have been in request and steady; including Ginger at 13c.@13¾c.; Jamaica Pimento, free, at 10c.@10¾c.; Pepper at 21¾c.@21¾c.; Cloves 27½c.; Cassia at 41¾c.@42c.; Mace at 97c.@98c.; and No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c., in gold, @ lb.

SUGARS—Have been held firmly, but have been less active. Sales since our last, 550 hhds. Cuba at from 10¾c.@12¾c., and 530 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@13¾c. @ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 12¾c.@15c. @ lb.

STRAINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12¾c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 142,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 42,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@11¼c. @ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more firmly held, but have been lightly dealt in.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request and steady.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 245 bbls. bonded Western, at 31c.@32½c. @ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in moderate demand for manufacturing purposes, especially the better grades of domestic, prices of which have ruled firm, as quoted below:

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

Cents per lb.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

Choice Saxony fleece	57@63
Saxony fleece	55@57
Full blood fleece	52@55
¾ blood fleece	50@52
Native and ¼ fleece	45@48
Common fleece	42@45

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	68@70
Full blood fleece	65@68
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	60@65
Native and ¼ fleece	55@60
Common fleece	48@52

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	62@65
Full blood fleece	60@62
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	42@45

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	48@52
Unwashed fleece	32@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	18@20

Texas.

Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20

California.

Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine	32@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	30@35
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	17@20
Pulled fine	30@42
Pulled medium	28@35
Pulled common	20@28

Pulled Wool.

New-York City, extra	[illegible]
New-York City, super	35@37
New-York City, No. 1	32@35
New-York City, No. 2	28@31
Country, extra	35@37
Country, super	32@35
Country, No. 1	28@31
Country, No. 2	25@28
Pulled lambs	35@40
Western lined pulled	30@35
Southern lined pulled	28@32
Tub washed	35@40

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,800 bales of cotton at 9-16d.@ 5-8d. by sailing vessel and ¾d.@1-16d. by steamer, @ lb.; 32,000 bushels Corn, part by steamer, at 5d. @ bushel; and 180 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. @ bbl. For Ireland, with Whale Oil, from New-Bedford, at 5s. 9d. @ bbl.; another with Petroleum at 5s. @ bbl., and another with 20,000 bushels Corn, with back cargo of four pairs in the United Kingdom, on private terms. For Bremen, 600 bales Cotton at ¾c. by sailing vessel, and 1¼c. by steamer, @ lb.

Sales of Real Estate—April 9.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot, No. 62 West 36th-st., 25x98.9 ..... $19,000
House and lot, No. 61 East Houston-st., 21.8x75.5. 21,000
House and lot, No. 25 East 18th-st., 25x½ block 14,000

BY A. J. BLESCKER, SON & CO.

(Under direction of Thomas Nelson, Esq., Referee.)

One-seventh interest in house and lot No. 111 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts., lot 21x108 ..... $3,200

At Morrisania, April 8.

House and lot northeast corner Railroad-av. and 4th-st., 24x80 ..... $11,300
House and lot northwest corner Railroad-av. and 4th-st., 24x80 2,500
House and lot east side Washington-av., near 11th-av., Mott's 4,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; 40 per cent. gain; 20 sizes and varieties of gates or *nearly* flume work; cheapest for statement; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels governors; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing, furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

HARDWARE.

Little's hardware, cutlery, edge and scrapers' tools; also, agricultural and horticultural implements adapted to the season. No. 50 Fulton-st., between Ohio and Gold sts., a few doors east of Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, having disposed of all his interest in the United States Condensing Company, Hart's Village, Nassau Island, has withdrawn from and is not connected in his name after this date, or account of said Company.
GEORGE H. BROWN.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. Also, a variety of other styles, at 50 cents, than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards cannot meet. Wholesale at No. 4 John-st., New-York.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 4 John-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY
No. 289 Fourth-st., New-York (Office of Sandford).
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN H. GOOTEE.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One girl 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing in appearance. Address Box No. 1,200 Post-office.

MEAFIE, FISH, GAME, BUTTER. Meats and game can be kept fresh for SUMMER use in my refrigerator. ALEX. T. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., between Church and Greenwich, and Fulton and Vesey.

MARBLE MANTELS.—50 MANTELS ON hand, from $25 to $500, suitable for the season, for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction. A. KILLEEN'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 12 East 16th-st., 1st, 2d-av., New-York. Out this out.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED to purchase a lot pleasantly situated in Greenwood Cemetery. A lot in good order and fenced is preferred. Address Box No. 129 Post-office.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & PERSON No. 168 Chatham-st.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, SUR Nouveau, St. Augustin, No. 6. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehouse.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—$2,000 WILL buy the lease, fixtures and good will of a first-class saloon, situated in one of the best business stands in the city; the business carried on therein is not subject to any fluctuations of any description. Apply to the proprietor. Address JOHN MALCOCK, Station B, New-York.

$20,000.—A SPECIAL CALL.—AN ACTIVE partner wanted, with cash capital, to enlarge an old established plain forte manufacturing business. The best of references are required, and will be given. Address parties only A. F., Post-office Box No. 2,068.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 cash capital, to take a position as salesman; permanent, fair and liberal salary guaranteed; business good; party must be honest and temperate. Address A. B., Box No. 2,283 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 IN AN old established agency in Cincinnati. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of the third-class dry goods store, No. 21 Cedar-st., a corner of Nassau-st., plate glass front, fine, elegant fixtures, &c. Apply to GRAHAM & AITKIN, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES, cheap; must be sold to be cleared by April 20. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

DIEN VOUS GARDI M——R! NO PARTING word! No explanation? No reply to his of Sunday? Such utter heartlessness is incredible. Do not kill me—oh him be the consequence.
VOTRE ERELAVE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIVE LOTS ON [illegible]

CENTRAL PARK.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE, Corner Lot, &c., No. 7 Central Park, overlooking the Lake, and within twenty minutes of Wall-st.; rent $2,500 per annum. For price, &c., apply to E. R. LUDLOW & SON, No. 5 Pine-st.

SPLENDID BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—No. 38 Lexington-av., Gramercy Park, two doors from Fourth-av. Apply on the premises, or to E. R. LUDLOW & SON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NEW THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone dwelling, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & SON, No. 5 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—No. 38 Lexington-av., Gramercy Park, two doors from Fourth-av. Apply on the premises, or to E. R. LUDLOW & SON, No. 5 Pine-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. LUCREZIA BORGIA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings sisters, English Opera, THE ENCHANTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HUNTED DOWN; Or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; or, JEALOUSY. Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, in her original character; Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Mark Smith, Lewis Baker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CAMILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bates, supported by an entire company of Broadway favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between [illegible] and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at 7½, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON JUAN DE MARIO, THE CONSCRIPT, THE RUSSELS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, ORGAN MATINEE.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy, every night, Otto Barbank, J. T. Rover and R. Hughes. THE BRIGANDINA; OR, FATAL LOVE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-ELLA, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. BLITZ THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE LIVING HEAD.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 32d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Constant Mayer's Painting, THE CONVALESCENT.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Corner Broadway and 26th-st.
THIS DAY, FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. KENNEDY in his SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.

THE BELMONT GALLERY,
No. 3 East 13th-st.
THIS DAY, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, the proceeds to be given to the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
Bleecker-st., corner of Downing.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph, and to March 29 by steamer at this port.

It is stated that the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made a conciliatory speech, which has tended to lessen the war panic prevailing in Europe. Another dispatch gives fuller details than we have had before respecting the negotiations between France and Holland about Luxemburg.

The English Liberals are said to be divided respecting the Reform Bill, and the Derby Ministry is now considered safe. The trial of the Fenian prisoners has commenced at Dublin.

CONGRESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced into the Senate yesterday a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding volunteer officers retained in the service, what duty they are performing, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with. Mr. THAYER referred to the fact that during the last session of Congress a resolution was adopted making inquiry of the President regarding the absence of Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, from that Territory. He desired to know if any response had been made to that resolution. Being answered in the negative, Mr. THAYER offered another resolution similar to the one alluded to by him regarding the absence of Gov. CUMMINGS from his post. Mr. THAYER said the Governor had been away eight months during his term of office, and he thought the Senate should put a stop to such official roving, or at least refuse to pay salaries to absentees. The consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-day. An order to print 2,000 copies of the Army Register for the use of the Senate was referred to the Committee on Printing. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday passed the following bills: To prevent the improper opening and use of telegrams. Amending the charter of the Adriatic Insurance Company by reducing the stock of the Company. Amending the charter of the Smithboro' Bridge Company. Authorizing the Supervisors of Monroe County to raise money to pay for the site of the Rochester Armory. Incorporating the Commercial Warehouse Company at New-York. Authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester County to purchase the Peekskill Turnpike Road. The Midland Railroad Bill, providing that the town bonds shall not be exempt from taxation. Incorporating the National Telegraph Union Association. Authorizing the City of Syracuse to issue bonds for educational purposes. Amending the charter of the New-York Steam Transit Company, fixing the passenger fare at fifty cents. Authorizing the Mapleth-avenue and Toll Bridge Company to consolidate with the Williamsburgh and Newtown Railroad Company.

The Assembly passed the following bills yesterday: To provide for the better regulation of pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of junk-shops and keepers of intelligence offices in the Metropolitan District. To alter the map or plan of New-York City by extending Madison-avenue. Mr. GARVIN moved to reconsider the vote on this bill, and to lay that motion on the table—carried. Authorizing the Protestant Episcopal School of the Nineteenth Ward to dispose of real estate. To incorporate the Cross-town Railroad Company—by a vote of 90 to 18. To facilitate the construction of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad. The amendments of the Senate to the bill to extend the Clinton (Oneida County) Railroad were disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference requested. To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Improvement Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Sunday night last seven churches in Burlington, Vt., were entered by burglars and despoiled of their valuables. Communion plate, baptismal fonts, contribution boxes, pulpit ornaments and Sunday-school books were stolen from each church, and much malicious mischief perpetrated in addition. In one church the pastor had several hundred dollars' worth of private property stolen, all of which was taken. The Methodist church was the only one in town not visited by the sacrilegious robbers.

There is nothing new regarding the threatened riots among the miners on a strike in Luzerne County, Penn. Thus far the demonstrations have been confined to processions of those upon the strike, and they seem satisfied with demanding the cessation of those who are disposed to go to work. The whole strike does not amount to more than 600 men.

THADDEUS CARNES, of Andover, Mass., on Wednesday last, beat out the brains of his wife with a hot fire-iron. He had previously beaten his grandchild, and his wife's remonstrances at his cruelty resulted in her death at his hands. CARNES is over 80 years of age, and is supposed to be partially insane. He was committed for trial.

A prize fight for one thousand dollars came off yesterday on Fisher's Island, near New-London, Conn., between GEORGE ROOKS, of Providence, and CHARLES COLLINS, of New-York. After fighting sixteen rounds in one hour and fifteen minutes, COLLINS was declared the winner in consequence of a foul blow.

The examination of Capt. MEINELL, charged with killing JOHN MULLEN, a private in his battery, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, a few days ago, closed yesterday, and the Judge discharged the prisoner on the ground that the act was justifiable manslaughter.

Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS delivered a lecture in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening to a very large audience, upon the "Changes of Seven Years Among Nations." The lecture was one of a course before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn.

The belief that the burning of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, was the work of an incendiary having become quite strong, an investigation of the matter will be made by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city.

St. Bernard's Catholic Church at Easton, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Workmen were engaged at the time enlarging it. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee have decided to hold a State Convention at Williamsport on the 26th of June.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Lee's surrender, and was celebrated by military and civic parades in various cities of the North.

Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR, an actress of some note, wife of CHARLES M. BARRAS, a dramatic author, died at Buffalo yesterday.

The Mississippi steamboat *Bengal*, with 200 bales of cotton on board, was burned at a wood-yard on the Alabama River on Sunday last.

Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, has appointed April 15, the anniversary of Mr. LINCOLN'S death, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in Illinois.

The Wisconsin Senate has indefinitely postponed the bill for the removal of the capital to Milwaukee.

The New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church met again yesterday. A number of reports were received and acted upon.

Twenty buildings were destroyed by fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, involving a loss of $100,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

An examination was held by Justice DOWLING yesterday in the case of ROBERT WISHART and ROBT. K. STERLING, who were arrested on a charge of having, jointly, possession of five $1,000 Bonds alleged to have been stolen from the Royal Lits Insurance Company, of Liverpool, in December last. STERLING admitted having had the bonds, but stated that WISHART had given them to him. This statement was unsupported by evidence, and WISHART was accordingly discharged. STERLING was held to bail in the sum of $10,000 to await further examination.

The case of STEWART vs. DREW, FISK, BELDEN and others, was argued at considerable length yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice BARNARD, on the motion made by Mr. FIELD to have the order of arrest, as to DREW, FISK and BELDEN, discharged. The affidavits in the case have already been published in the TIMES. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH appeared for the defendants, and Ex-Judge BRADLEY for the plaintiff. The decision of the Court was reserved.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, fourteen prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, most of them in the State Prison, three of them to the Penitentiary, and one to the House of Refuge. Two were remanded for sentence, and four were tried and acquitted.

The number of deaths in this City for the week ending April 6, was 512, being an increase of 11 over the number reported in the previous week, and 56 less than in the corresponding week of last year.

The deed conveying to the General Government a site for a new Post-office in the City Hall Park, was signed yesterday.

Produce and merchandise, as a rule, were less active yesterday. Corn and Oats were dearer; Wheat and Pork cheaper. Cotton heavy. Freights brisker.

The War Panic in Europe.

We have by Atlantic Telegraph this morning a statement that the French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has made a conciliatory speech which has greatly lessened the panic said to be prevailing in Europe. The dispatch containing this statement is dated at Paris; but a later dispatch, dated at London, gives a somewhat different view of the situation. It is positively asserted that the French Emperor, deeming the possession of Luxemburg essential to the security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy. The King was apparently willing enough to get rid of a possession which is rather an incumbrance than an advantage to his little Kingdom, but Count BISMARCK saw the matter in a different light. The fortress of Luxemburg, one of the strongest in Europe, is occupied by a Prussian garrison, and the energetic Minister of WILLIAM I. gave the King of Holland to understand that rather than surrender the fortress to France he would go to war. Upon this the negotiations were suspended. But NAPOLEON can hardly afford to yield without a protest, and he therefore insists, it is said, that his propositions shall be carried out and the treaty completed. The dispatch adds that a wild anti-Prussian feeling has taken possession of the French people, whose national pride has been deeply wounded by recent events. Both France and Prussia are engaged in military preparations, and the conciliatory speech of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER may turn out to have been a mere ruse to gain time.

The translations from the French journals which we have published confirm the statement that much excitement exists in France on the Luxemburg question. While Luxemburg remains in the hands of Prussia, that Power holds possession of "an open gate" on the frontier of France, and the grand benefit of the proposed annexation would be the stopping up of one of the openings made on that frontier in 1815. But, as the *Paris Presse* points out, the Prussians actually hold Luxemburg, and the question is how to turn them out. They won't go for the asking, that is certain; and though a war for a rectification of frontiers would not be unpopular in France, the Emperor, judging from the tone of the French Press, is not likely to go to war this Summer. The great question of military reorganization still remains unsettled, and the French army is still no inferior an armament to that of Prussia, that Napoleon could hope to succeed only by means of a force so overwhelming as to monopolize the advantages of the needle-gun. Another year will set the two nations upon a more even footing in this respect, and this consideration, alone would be sufficient, we think, to induce the French Emperor to postpone hostilities.

The Russian Treaty.

We learn from Washington that the treaty conveying Russian-America to the United States was ratified by the Senate yesterday—only two Senators voting against it. We have never doubted that this would be the result. There has been no reason for rejecting it, except such as might grow out of the fact that seven millions and a half were to be paid for the purchase. But, certainly, the price was a mere bagatelle compared with the magnitude and importance of the acquisition. Half a continent is cheap at that price, even if its climate is not as soft as that of Florida or its soil as fertile as that of Wisconsin.

We have had some experience in rejecting treaties for the sake of economy. Mr. MCLANE negotiated one with Mexico ten years ago, by which we were to loan her money, taking her Northern Provinces as security. It was rejected by the Senate, and Mexico succumbed to her embarrassments, while we lost the chance of acquiring territory that we need. In 1861 Mr. COWEN negotiated another treaty, loaning Mexico money enough to satisfy the claims of foreign Powers. The Senate rejected it—French intervention followed, and NAPOLEON kept up a "fire in our rear" which encouraged and prolonged the rebellion, and in the end cost the nation not less than five hundred millions of dollars. In international affairs there is no policy so foolish and short-sighted as that of being "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

The only opposition to this Russian treaty has been that which has sprung from personal and political hostility to Mr. SEWARD. As usual the *Tribune* has taken the lead in it. In audacity and fertility of invention, in reckless assertion and covertly malignant insinuation, and in the use of calumny, the imputation of dishonest motives, and in fervid appeals to every factious, mean and malicious passion, that journal has fairly outstripped its ancient and well-earned reputation. We cannot congratulate it on having achieved a very brilliant success.

Legislative Corruption.

The *World* says that the "scathing exposures" recently made by Republican journals of the corruptions of the Republican Legislature, "can excite no other emotions than indignation and loathing." Evidently, however, they do. The emotions which they excite in the bosom of the *World*, for example, are very different from those described. They arouse in that journal a keen desire and a resolute determination to make *party capital* out of them; and this is the only "emotion" which it evinces on the subject. All the interest it exhibits in the matter turns upon the use it may make of these corruptions to overthrow the Republican Party in the State.

We are not surprised at this,—nor do we complain of it. It is the nature of extreme partisanship to see everything from a party point of view. That is the law of its being, and we by no means expect the *World* to disregard it. We admit, moreover, the essential justice of its course, though we do not see in it any very high-toned regard for the public welfare. The Republican Party controls both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities, and is responsible for its character and action. It is perfectly just and fair for the *World* to hold it to that responsibility. And, whatever other Republican journals may do, we shall not attempt to screen the party, in the slightest degree, from the punishment which its toleration of this corruption justly deserves.

It is quite clear, however, that neither the party, nor its members, stand in any fear of such punishment. They count upon full impunity—and judging from the past, they are warranted in so doing. There is no high sense of honor, or even of self-respect, either in the Legislative body, or in the party responsible for its character, which prompts the purification of either from the corruption known to exist. We do not believe there is a solitary member of either house, of ordinary intelligence and observation, who doubts for a moment that members of both houses *sell their votes*, over and over again, during every session. Yet nobody takes hold of this gigantic evil with any resolute purpose to probe and subdue it. The best of them are content with sprinkling rose-water upon it, holding their noses, shutting their eyes and passing by. An indignant resolution now and then, aimed at the lobby, at the agencies and betrayers of Legislative innocence and purity, is all they can venture on. And even this is not hazarded until they have passed a law shutting the mouths of the only witnesses, under threats of the State Prison if they dare disclose what they alone can know!

The *World* treats this matter as if it involved only this present Legislature and the Republican Party. We presume it knows better. The evil is of long standing, and the worst feature of it is, that every year it grows more and more shameless. Ten years ago it damaged a man's character to be suspected of making money by selling his votes. Now it makes no difference. He hasn't a friend the less. On the contrary, he rolls and swaggers and swells on the strength of his Legislative gains. Nor has this ever been, nor is it now, confined to any one party. There is but little difference between political parties in this respect. The Democrats are quite as bad as the Republicans—possibly worse, though we venture on no such assertion. In fact, it is not made a party matter at all. It rises above party, and overrides all party considerations. The "ring" at Albany, as in the City Hall, embraces men of both parties—enough in both to hold both in check, and thus secure impunity for themselves and their confederates.

The *World* is very much mistaken if it supposes that the ultra radicals have pushed their projects has alarmed the more thoughtful of the Republican journalists, who see that the ascendency of the party is imperilled by propositions and measures at variance with the calm judgement of the Northern people. The defeat in Connecticut has enabled them to realize the danger and has elicited protests and warnings which they who aspire to be leaders of the party cannot prudently disregard. The Philadelphia *North American*, the Providence *Journal*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and other journals of similar position and character, have emphasized the lesson of Connecticut, and urged the necessity of greater moderation and tolerance as essential to the future unity and success of the party. Its worst enemies, they declare, are the men who in its name urge demands, and indulge threats and talk denunciations which alienate the country and the majority of the party will succeed in these conventions at which they be assembled the better. If the conventions shall purge the Republican organization of its inflammable elements, and relieve it from the disgrace and defeat which inevitably radical guidance unquestionably entails. The advocates of confiscation, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TOWN TOPICS.

The difference in the death-rate between this City and Brooklyn during the past week speaks volumes against the evils of overcrowding in our tenement-houses. In Brooklyn the proportion was 17.76 per 1,000 inhabitants, and in New-York it was 27.69. The weekly letter of the Registrar of Vital Statistics to the Board of Health furnishes a close analysis of the causes of death in the two cities, and shows that the diseases which prove most fatal at this mild season are directly attributable to the same causes which swell the mortality at the hottest months, although the sickness may be quite different from that which prevails during the hot weather. In view of these facts, it is profoundly urged upon the philanthropic to inaugurate a reform in our tenement-house system by which the 500,000 occupants of these dwellings shall be secured in some degree against the death-dealing influences of their surroundings. As the case now stands, impure air and unclean quarters are hounding our population much faster by death than by the large central cinder to subscribe thereto.

Within the last three or four years applications for relief from blind persons residing in this City have poured upon the Common Council, and that body, some time since, adopted a resolution placing the entire matter in the hands of the Comptroller, first making an appropriation in behalf of the applicants for aid. The amount thus appropriated in 1866 was $16,800. At the last meeting of the Common Council the Comptroller sent in a communication to the effect that the applications for relief on the part of the blind had assumed such proportions, and the terms of the resolution authorizing him to act were of so indefinite a character, that he found himself greatly embarrassed. He would like to be relieved of his doubts on these points, and meanwhile recommends that hereafter no blind person be allowed relief from the City who is under 15 years of age and has not resided here two years. He asks, in conclusion, whether it would not be well to discontinue this relief altogether after a certain period, and in the interim to put the fund at the disposal of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Attention is also called to the fact that the State has made ample provision for persons in indigent circumstances who are deprived of sight. It is to be hoped that the Common Council will give the Comptroller's communication proper attention, and at least so amend their resolution that the fund may be distributed among those whose claims for relief are most just.

The traveling public frequently complain of the discourtesy of railroad conductors, captains of steamboats, &c., but per contra there are certainly instances in which these individuals carry courtesy to its extreme limits. On Monday evening a well known member of the bar of this City and a clerk of one of the branches of the Supreme Court, went on board the steamer *St. John* to bid a friend good-by. The parting over they ascended to the deck only to find the steamer in the middle of the river, and dashing along toward Albany like a race horse. This was unpleasant. The lawyer had an important case coming on next morning, and the clerk had left his calendars unfinished. There was but one thing to be done, though it did not seem that much good could come out of it. That was to appeal to Capt. CHRISTOPHER. The lawyer pleaded his case. The clerk backed him. The Captain listened like a judge, and rendered his decision that the *St. John* should stop at Yonkers. The vessel was accordingly stopped there, and the first officer, Mr. RHODES, put the parties ashore, who reached the City in due time. Capt. CHRISTOPHER cannot be charged with lack of courtesy in this case, at all events.

Persons of elastic consciences and small capital ought to try the retail milk business. The profits of this avocation must be quite heavy. Milk reaches the market every morning by railroad and steamboat, which has already been adulterated to some extent by the dairymen. The retail dealers purchase it at the depots for 5½c.@6c. per quart, and generally, (they make no secret of the fact,) put it through a further process of attenuation after testing it by the lactometer, aiming to increase the quantity by one-fourth. The doubly-diluted article is then served to customers at the very reasonable rate of *twelve cents* per quart, the advance from ten cents having been made within a few months. It is true that a City ordinance exists which declares the watering of milk to be an offence punishable by fine, but it is quite a rare occurrence to hear of its enforcement. We repeat, therefore, that the business offers superior inducements to persons who don't object to rise early and are not particular as to their methods of making money.

Last week a German named FLEMMIG, while going on board a Hoboken ferry-boat, at the foot of Barclay-street, stumbled, and falling, was run over and instantly killed by a heavily loaded dray. Two months ago, when public attention was fixed upon the shamefully inefficient accommodations for passengers which are afforded at this Hoboken Ferry, the event would have created intense indignation. Now it passes almost unnoticed; but it is worth while to remember that the accident could not have happened had the bridge at the ferry in question been supported upon floats, instead of by chains, which contract the passage-way, and thus constantly imperil the limbs and lives of the crowds which make use of these boats at certain hours of the day. Is there no way of compelling the managers of this ferry to recognize the fact that the foot of Barclay-street is not under the jurisdiction of New-Jersey, and that the people upon this side of the river have some rights which even monopolists are bound to respect?

A citizen has sent for our inspection the documents in a case where an assessment has been levied of $311 80 for a cross-walk six feet wide and thirty-nine in length. He also sends an offer that was made by another contractor to do the same work for $145.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Just as the most patient people were becoming a little anxious about the *Great Eastern*, and the soothsayers had begun to shake their heads and shrug their shoulders solemnly, the good ship arrives to put an end to all doubts and prophecies by shrug, or shake or otherwise. Yesterday she crossed the bar at noon and steamed up to her present anchorage, in midstream opposite the foot of Thirteenth-street. Crowds of people, when the news passed through the City of her arrival, gathered down to the battery and to the pier ends to see her pass; but the curiosity that was manifested did not amount to a greater enthusiasm than was necessary to inspire the occasional energetic exclamation of an admirer of the fine appearance of the great leviathan as she moved silently by.

The *Great Eastern*, the pet sensation of the English Press for years, and daily heralded by the Press of this country, no longer asks for detailed description at our hands. Her length, her breadth, the number of her smoke-stacks and of her masts, the power of her engines and the length of her promenades are long since in possession even of the boys who were born since her keel was laid. These are, however, some particulars in which the leviathan of to-day differs from that of three years ago. On her return from the successful expedition to lay the Atlantic Cable, it was considered in her favor as a passenger vessel and this work, a gigantic one, was undertaken with a will, and completed within four months. Twelve hundred men were employed during this time at the labors of reconstruction, working day and night, and they had only completed the more important works of the change when the advertised day of sailing arrived. Much of the ornamental work has therefore been left undone, and this will account for the rather seedy look of the outer dress of the expensive old lady. The remodeling of the interior for passenger accommodation, has been skillfully accomplished, and after all that would be sought for by the most fastidious residents of a first-class hotel on shore—spacious saloons, capacious state-rooms, smoking rooms, promenades, in a word, as the advertisers say, "all the comforts of a home," where nobody need feel themselves abroad in any latitude, not even a schoolmaster. This statement may be readily believed as we learn that the outlay for fitting was £140,000 sterling. Her charterers pay £1,000 per month and all current expenses.

THE PASSAGE.

As our readers have already learned, the *Great Eastern* sailed from her moorings in the Mersey at 1 P. M. of the 26th, and as she anchored in the Hudson yesterday about the same hour, she was just fourteen days on her journey. She encountered rough weather immediately after clearing the Irish coast, and was delayed by head winds. She met no disaster, however, of greater importance than the loss of her forward bulwarks, and the passengers report the inconveniences to themselves personally worth mentioning not even from the unexpected visitation of the three or four hundred tons of water—one "lump" that burglariously bore off the bulwarks.

Of Sandy Hook a complimentary address was presented to Capt. Sir JAMES ANDERSON, signed by the one hundred and twenty-three passengers, setting forth in the best English his well-known worth as a Captain and a gentleman.

A passenger favors us with the following account of the voyage:

"The *Great Eastern* was advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 2d of March, but owing to unavoidable delays the vessel did not get away until Tuesday. During this time the charterers of the vessel paid all our hotel bills, and behaved very handsomely to us in other respects. At 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th, the signal was given to weigh anchor, and shortly afterward crowds of Englishmen who had come many miles to see the monster, gave us their parting cheers. Among the passengers were Mr. Cyrus W. Field and others who have since died of his tragic fate. Mr. Field appeared to us about twenty minutes. We had a remarkably pleasant trip all round the south of Ireland, the ship moving so steadily that no motion could be felt. On the second night out when west of Cape Clear, we met a severe gale, and had to put back, and remain in the mouth of the Mersey for a day. Here we were joined by the pilot who had been engaged to take the ship up the river, and the consequence was a terrible scramble among the artists. No other difficulties came however, during the succeeding days, and we had a very pleasant yet rapid passage. The ship behaved splendidly in the heavy weather we encountered, and the machinery, as also the engineers, performed their duty to perfection. The ship had been sent to sea commercially speaking, this was unnecessary, but served, and the Atlantic Cable Company, and Messrs. Gooch, Brunel, Barlow, and M. Du Chaillu, the celebrated African traveler, lectured twice—once on "Anthropo-logy," and once on "the Inhabitants of Equatorial Africa." Our Captain, Sir JAMES ANDERSON, told the story of the Atlantic Cable. The steward got up a very creditable concert; the crew indulged in cheap speeches, &c., &c., and furthermore started a subscription in aid of the families of the men killed by the accident at Liverpool, amounting to £100.

On Thursday another gale struck us. The forward bulwarks were carried away, and one man was seriously injured. Four or five hundred tons of water came on deck, and some damage was done to the ladies' saloon. The vessel rose to the waves with remarkable buoyancy, and few of the passengers were aware that any water had been shipped. On Sunday divine service was celebrated in the cabin. On the last day, at dinner, speeches were made by the Captain, the owners of the vessel, Mr. Cyrus W. Field and others."

During the greater portion of the voyage the engines were run at low speed, as a portion of them were new and liable to become heated."

The New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIXTH DAY.

The Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop JANES in the chair. Rev. E. R. PEIRCE conducted the opening religious exercises. Journal of fifth session was read and approved.

A communication was received from the New-York East Conference now in session at New-Haven, Conn., respecting a reunion of the two bodies at their next sessions, resolving in favor of the same, and appointing Revs. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., WM. C. HOTT and GEO. W. WOODRUFF a Committee to carry out their resolution.

The eighth question, "Who are the superannuated or worn-out preachers?" was answered, and the following were continued:

Rev. Messrs. Marvin, Richardson, T. Newman, D. Kesler, E. D. Scoby, L. Clark, F. Donnelly, R. S. Scoot, J. H. Bonner, D. J. Wright, C. C. Keyes, L. C. Searry, T. Sparks, S. S. Van Deusen, N. Lowrie, S. W. Kaspp, J. K. Still, J. Davies, C. Fuller, D. Bullock, J. B. Beach, C. Pelton, P. Stoddard, E. Danniston, T. Edwards, T. Clark, W. V. O. Brainard, L. M. Vincent, C. Foster, A. J. Hunt, H. Lounsberry, H. Lamont, W. Bloomer, A. F. Selleck, V. Buck, J. E. Nichols and Harvey Brown; John Luckey, D. D., and J. Dyer were embraced.

The seventh question, "Who are the supernumerary preachers?" was answered by continuing the following: John Campbell, Ira Ferris, W. P. Strickland and G. P. Crippen.

Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each Board of District Stewards be requested to appoint a layman to attend the next session of our Conference, who shall be a member of the Committee on Claims; and in case of the absence of any one of the laymen, the P. E. of the district to substitute one of the brethren.

Rev. W. F. PEIRCE, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, offered a report, which was adopted.

Rev. J. W. BEACH, Chairman of the Committee on Education, read the report, which was adopted.

The report says, "While it has ever been the conviction of the Church that education is not an indispensable element of Christian success, and while economy to discourage none who are without it from doing what they can, and her testimony that many such have been among the most successful of her ministry and membership, she has never yet hesitated to profess and maintain that, next to the power of godliness, is the work of education to an enlarged and growing Christian usefulness." It also represents that the educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church have never before been so well equipped with the requisites for service and success.

The Wesleyan University was never so prosperous as at present. The centenary endowment and the erection of new buildings are succeeding.

Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Chairman of Committee on Stewards, reported they had claims presented to the amount of $10,757 36; of this amount $9,208 87 were received from circuits and stations. The New-York District contributed $4,679 91, an excess of $179 91 over the assessment. The disbursements exceeded the estimate made by the Committee of last year to the amount of $788 80, to which must be added a deficiency on circuits and stations of $791 13, making a total of $1,574 93.

Rev. DE LOSS LULL, Chairman of Committee on Temperance, reported as follows:

We contemplate, with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, the great encouragements which now come to us for continued and redoubled activity in behalf of the cause of temperance. We witness with fervent hopes for the future the resolute uprising of a vigorous temperance power in this State, removed upon the complete overthrow of the social influence and political tyranny of the Liquor traffic. We rejoice to see strong temperance organizations entering the field of conflict, profiting by the experiences of the past, unite in their efforts, and more prudent in their measures, and steadily blessed of God with abundant success.

It is apparent that the Methodist Episcopal Church is acting a noble part in the temperance reformation. Providence is thrusting us forward to the van of the host. Our ministry is prompt in every suitable endeavor; our churches are ever open, and our membership is zealous to promote the interests of the cause.

The recent organization of a Temperance Society in the national capital at Washington, we had as an auspicious sign of the times, and we trust the wise example will be followed in every State capital, and give new and vigorous impulse throughout the land.

The report notes that we emphasize our disapproval of the domestic and social use of wine, and we protest against the signing of petitions for Bonds in our church members. It indorses the literature of the National Temperance Society; it proposes a series of temperance meetings throughout the Conference the coming year, &c.

It was, in the same connection,

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of all friends of religion, morality and social order, are due to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of this City, and the officers connected with that department, for their noble efforts to restrict the crying evil of the rum-traffic in the enforcement of the Excise Law, to give the inhabitants a quiet and orderly Sabbath; and that we pledge an earnest Police Department our hearty support and most earnest prayers. All of which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. T. LOMAS nominated S. D. BROWN to preach the Conference sermon next year, and I. W. WARSWORTH as alternate, and they were elected.

Rev. T. F. HUNDLEY, chairman of Committee on Sunday-schools, reported, and it was adopted. The report looks upon them as providential; claims that ministers must not only exhort, but enter into them as laborers; that they are in their infancy as to completeness, in attendance, zeal and results; that J. M. VINCENT, the general agent in forming normal classes and institutes for training teachers, should be encouraged, and recommends to teachers and older scholars the Sunday-school Journal.

Rev. J. S. BARRY read the report of Committee on Church Extension, which was adopted. The report apportioned $16,000 to be raised for purposes of church extension among the several districts, as follows: New-York, $3,000; Poughkeepsie, $2,000; Newburgh, $2,000; Hinsdale, $2,000; Prattsville, $1,000; Rhinebeck, $1,000.

The Bishop, by request, appointed the Examining Committee for the ensuing year.

A resolution of thanks for kindness to Conference in social intercourse, at the Old Ladies' Home, and of commendation of their great work, was passed.

Rev. Z. H. LEWIS offered the report of Committee on Bible Cause, which was adopted.

After notices, Conference adjourned, to meet again in the evening, to receive the report of Committee on Memoirs. Rev. DR. SCOTT, delegate from Irish Conference, pronounced the benediction.

The Conference met at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. DR. HOLDICH in the chair. Rev. R. C. FLYNNT conducted the opening religious services.

The first memoir, respecting the decease of Father PRESCOTT, was read by R. DUCKER, and spoken to by Rev. A. C. HOUSEHOUSE.

Rev. W. H. FERRIS read the memoir of Rev. J. T. HARD, and Revs. URIAH MESSITER and D. W. C. VAN GASBECK spoke to the memoir.

The memoir of Rev. WILTZIUS D. TRESCOTT was read and spoken to by Rev. A. B. BURROWS.

Rev. H. M. BIRKINS read the memoir of Rev. T. E. FERO, and A. D. VAIL spoke to it.

G. W. KNAPP presented the memoir of Rev. R. H. BLOOMER, and D. B. TURNER addressed the audience.

These exercises were exceedingly tender and edifying, and the large audience was frequently moved to tears.

Card from Mr. C. B. Dettmold.

No. 42 TRINITY BUILDINGS, April 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A base attempt has been made by certain individuals of the Central Coal Company to injure me, by instituting criminal proceedings against me for a conspiracy to defraud them of certain sums of money.

I pronounce the whole allegation as utterly false. The Central Coal Company never had any money to be defrauded of by me. On the contrary, I have been for the past three years under constant advances to them, varying during the last year from $80,000 to $100,000, and to which unlimited credence, as well as, to my personal safety, I now justly claim to be due the more than ordinary interest of the Central Coal Company up to the period of my withdrawal from it.

On terminating my connection with the Company at the end of the year, after tendering them the every item to which they could possibly pretend a balance of just claim, there remained due to me a balance of nearly $50,000, which the Company withhold from me upon frivolous pretexts, and for which I have brought suit against them.

The present attempt by criminal charges, to make me odious in the community, is an audacious and malicious proceeding, intended to influence the result of the suit which I have instituted, and a desperate measure to break down a successful rival in trade.

In the full consciousness of the entire injustice of all the actions of the Hon. B. Aaron, a suppression of public judgment until the matter is tested in the Courts.

C. B. DETTMOLD.

CITY POLITICS.

Regular Republican Nominations.

The following Districts last night elected delegates to the various Senatorial Conventions, to meet on Monday next to select candidates for the State Constitutional Convention. Many of the Districts not advertising their "place" of meeting, they could not be found:

First District—Col. Michael W. Burns, James Brown, Robert White, Hugh McCleary.

Second District—Thomas Seldon, David F. Smith, Francis Burns.

Fourth District—James Kelly, W. A. Bailey, Dr. Blanchard, Jas. A. Mowris, Solomon Birdsall.

Eighth District—Wm. H. McDonough, Edson C. Mills, John P. Marron.

Eleventh District—James McAfee, John J. Robinson, R. W. Smith.

Twentieth District—James R. Davies, Daniel B. Northrop, Wm. D. Swart, John Cropsey, Jr., Albert Bogert, Frederick Stanbridge.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN JERSEY CITY—ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN MAYOR.—The charter election passed off very quietly yesterday, and resulted in the election of JAMES GOPSILL, the Republican nominee, over JAMES O'NEILL, by about 60 majority. The mayoralty vote is as follows:

	Gopsill.	O'Neill.
First Ward	395	265
Second Ward	229	314
Third Ward, First District	263	104
Third Ward, Second District	234	98
Fourth Ward, First District	168	89
Fourth Ward, Second District	269	121
Fifth Ward, (estimated majority)	80	
Sixth Ward	132	360
Seventh Ward	67	264
Total	1,676	1,615

Majority for Mayor (Dem.) last year, 366.

Chosen Freeholders Elected—First Ward, Peter Curley, Dem.; Second, Jas. Lynch, Dem.; Third, N. H. Coykendall, Rep.; Fourth, Dr. Adolph Kirsten, Rep.; Fifth, not in; Sixth, John Lonnow, Dem.; Seventh, John Flemming, Dem.

In the Second Ward, Wm. W. Knight was elected Alderman to fill vacancy.

In the Seventh (New) Ward, Michael Connelly and Francis Garrett, Dem., were elected to the Board of Aldermen.

At 1 A. M. this morning there were 100 votes to canvass in the Sixth Ward, which will give Gopsil fully 50 majority.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN HOBOKEN.—The charter election in Hoboken yesterday resulted in the election of FREDERICK W. BOSWINKEL, Democrat, for Mayor. In the First Ward he received 58 majority, and in the Second 48 majority. The canvass has not been concluded in the Third Ward at 1 o'clock this A. M. The interest of the contest all centred in the result for Councilmen in the Third Ward; Councilman MCDERMOTT having been thrown overboard by the Democracy, and nominated and run on the Republican ticket. The entire Democratic ticket was elected in the First Ward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Sir James Anderson, England, and T. Meller, England, are at the New-York Hotel; T. B. Du Chaillu, the African traveler; the Bishop of Ionia, Gen. Littlefield, United States Army; Judge Colt, Hartford; and Capts. Davids and Grant, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Major McPherson, of the British Army, and Hon. J. Ross, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel; Judge Marvin, Jamestown, and Rev. J. Jackson, British India, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. J. A. Kasson, Iowa, is at the Bancroft House; Hon. A. H. Rice, Boston, and Capt. Fields, R. N., Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel. Senator S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; Hon. W. E. Niblack, Indiana; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, and Gen. J. H. Martindale, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. M. Norton, of the British Army, is at the St. James Hotel. Capt. Coventry, of the British Army, is at the Everett House. G. Gerard, U. S. Consul, Cape of Good Hope, Hon. J. F. Driggs, Michigan, and Hon. J. H. Rice, Maine, are at the Astor House.

AN OLD MAN FATALLY BURNED IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—A fire occurred on Monday night in the apartments occupied by Mrs. MARY DOWNEY, situate on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 243 West Thirty-ninth-street. It appears that Mrs. DOWNEY went out about 9 o'clock, leaving her uncle, REMER WILLIAMS, in bed. Mr. WILLIAMS is 84 years of age and quite infirm. By the side of him she placed a candle and some matches. When Mrs. DOWNEY returned, about 11 o'clock, she found her rooms filled with smoke and her uncle on the floor wrapped up in the bedclothes, which were on fire. With the assistance of the other tenants the unfortunate man was extricated, but not before he had received severe burns, of a fatal character. The fire was soon extinguished. It is supposed that Mr. WILLIAMS attempted to light his candle, and so set fire to the bed.

PRESENTATION TO MANAGER WOOD.—It is intended by the members of the company and attaches of the Broadway Theatre to present to Manager WOOD, on his retirement, a very handsome testimonial of their esteem. The testimonial consists of a heavy, plain, solid gold medal, bearing the following inscription: "GEORGE WOOD, from the members of the company and attaches of the Broadway Theatre, on his retirement." The presentation will take place at Mr. WOOD'S residence, No. 16 University-Place, this afternoon, through Mr. HAKES, stage manager, and Mr. THOS. TETLEY, treasurer.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—Yesterday morning the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund signed the deed conveying to the Federal Government the lower end of the City Hall Park as a site for a Post-office. The deed has been placed in the hands of Postmaster KELLY. The land conveyed extends from the lower end of the Park, excluding the extreme angle, 230 feet up Broadway, and the same distance up Park-row, the connecting line being about 370 feet in length. The fountain and basin are included within the boundaries.

STANDING AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys, WM. JACKSON and GEO. LIVINGSTON, the former aged 19 and the latter 11 years, became involved in a quarrel yesterday afternoon, in Perry-street, when the latter stabbed JACKSON in the side with a pocket-knife, inflicting a very severe, but it is thought not dangerous wound. The wounded lad was taken to his home, No. 96 Perry-street. LIVINGSTON was arrested soon afterward by Officer EMERY, of the Ninth Precinct, who escorted him to the Charles-street Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. He will be taken before Justice DOWD, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, this morning.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—On Monday the remains of a female child were found in the rear of No. 24 West Forty-seventh-street, by MARY HAGY, a resident of that number. The Twenty-second Precinct Police took charge of the remains, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday. From the evidence in the case it appeared that the deceased must have been abandoned by the unnatural mother, but no trace of her could be found. A verdict in accordance with this supposition was rendered by the Jury.

THE SHIPWRECKED TEXANS.—Mayor HOFFMAN calls attention to the destitute condition of the shipwrecked Texans who are now temporarily accommodated at COLLINS' Hotel, in Canal-street, and others to receive and distribute any donations that may be sent to him for their use.

MIDNIGHT MAIL SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The midnight mail south of Philadelphia has been discontinued.

A Case of Destitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the charitable is solicited for a family in destitution and distress at No. 183 Avenue C, ground door, back room, behind the candy-store. Provisions or assistance of any kind will be thankfully received. Inquire for Mrs. MARGARET A. MARSHERRY. ONE WHO HAS VISITED HER.

The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9.

A majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow to nominate sixteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, have already arrived. There are three delegations from New-York—Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Union. It is thought they may adjust their conflicting interests without going into the Convention to do so. A letter is here from Gov. SEYMOUR positively declining to be one of the sixteen delegates. SANFORD E. CHURCH, FRANCIS B. CUTTING and Judge CULLROCK are among the persons prominently mentioned.

Georgia to Contest the Reconstruction Bill.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, April 9.

The following telegraphic dispatch has been received from Gov. JENKINS:

WASHINGTON, April 8.

To the Authorities of the Counties and Municipalities of Georgia:

I file a bill in the Supreme Court to-morrow for the relief of Georgia.

(Signed) C. JENKINS.

The mass meeting of the Democracy, called for to-morrow, has been postponed until Saturday. It has been raining here all day.

A Young Lady Killed by a Railroad Train in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, April 9.

MARTHA LAMSON, a young Irish woman, 20 years of age, lay beneath the wheels of a train on the Western Railroad at Westfield to-day, and was run over and instantly killed. She was returning from a visit at Northampton, to her home in North Adams.

C. B. SUMNER, of South Dedham, has been placed under heavy bonds for trial in August for a reported rape on MARIAN HOSMER, a little girl eleven years old, employed in his family.

New Senator from Maryland.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, April 9.

Gov. SAULSBURY has appointed JAMES A. PEARCE, of Kent County, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. PEARCE formerly represented that district in Congress, but was defeated on the Union ticket. Mr. PEARCE will be succeeded in that representation by the Hon. GEORGE VICKERS, the Democratic candidate.

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Celebration of Lee's Surrender.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, April 9.

The anniversary of LEE'S surrender was celebrated here to-day with great éclat. The veteran ZOUAVES, two companies of the National Guard and the city fire companies were in the procession, and made a fine appearance. At 3 o'clock a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired and the city bells rung. The city generally presents a holiday appearance, work being suspended in many places.

Celebration at Titusville, Penn.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, April 9.

The event of the day here is the celebration of LEE'S surrender to GRANT, in which all the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in this city and vicinity participated. There were bonfires and illuminations, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Over two hundred veterans of the war partook of a splendid banquet at the Bush House, where toasts and speeches were the concluding exercises of the evening.

Celebration of the Anniversary of Lee's Surrender.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 9.

The second anniversary of the surrender of Gen. LEE was celebrated here to-day by a large military procession. Addresses were delivered at St. James' Hall, and other ceremonies.

The popular actress SALLIE ST. CLAIR, wife of CHARLES M. BARRAS, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Charter Election in New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, April 9.

The charter election for this city was held to-day. MILES ROSS, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by about 300 majority. Four Democratic Aldermen out of the six are also elected, which makes a Democratic majority in the City Council. Three Democratic Freeholders are also elected, which gives a Democratic majority in the Board of Freeholders for Middlesex County.

A Louisiana Election Set Aside.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 9.

Special orders No. 7, in reference to the election of public officers in the State of Louisiana, not having been enacted in the parish of Livingston, La., to prevent an election previously ordered there, and the same having been held contrary to directions contained in that order, the election in that place declared null and void.

Charter Election in Lockport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, April 9.

In the charter election to-day the Democrats elect their Mayor, JAMES JACKSON, Jr., and the whole city ticket by 270 majority. The Democrats elect three out of the four Aldermen, and three out of the four Supervisors. The town of Lockport elects a Democratic Supervisor. The Democrats have a majority in the Board of Supervisors.

Charter Election in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9.

The Charter election here to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic city ticket by from sixteen to seventeen hundred majority. The Democrats elect six of the ten Aldermen, and seven out of the ten Supervisors. The Board of Aldermen now stands a tie.

The Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9.

A number of members of the Legislature took the late train for Syracuse to-night to attend the Republican State Convention which is to be held there to-morrow.

The Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, April 9.

The Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District to-day appointed BOXER E. ASPINWALL and THEODORE SEYMER, delegates to the State Convention, which is to be held at Albany to-morrow.

Obsequies of Hon. George Evans at Gardiner, Me.

GARDINER, Me., Tuesday, April 9.

Funeral services took place in this city this afternoon over the remains of the late Hon. GEORGE EVANS. Business was generally suspended, and tokens of mourning were displayed.

Strike of Carpenters in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 9.

The journeymen house carpenters of this city ceased work on Monday, having on a strike for $3 per day, having heretofore received $2 50. The plasterers and stone-cutters struck some time since for higher wages, but after holding out six weeks recommenced work at the old rates.

Railroad in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 9.

The directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad appeared before the Legislative Committee on Railroads and Canals to-day, to support their petition for aid from the State to enable them to complete the road. The number of miles to be completed is 102, and the amount asked for as a loan is $3,000,000.

Railroad Accident in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, April 9.

A train on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad was thrown down an embankment near Carpenter's Station, this morning. The baggage-master and three other persons were injured.

The Fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Tuesday, April 9.

A great fire commenced here about 7:05 this morning. It broke out directly opposite the telegraph office, and spread to all the neighboring buildings on both sides of the street. The *Record of the Times* office, and about or twenty more buildings were destroyed. The Wyoming Bank being fire-proof, was saved. The loss is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000, which is about one-half insured.

Burning of a Mississippi Steamer.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, April 9.

The steamboat *Benefit*, with two hundred bales of cotton, was burned on the 7th inst. at Suzan's wood-yard, on the Alabama River.

Destruction of a Church at Easton, Penn.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, April 8.

St. Bernard's Catholic Church, at this place, took fire this afternoon, and was totally destroyed. The church was being extended. Loss about $30,000.

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices

at

ARNATT & MOORE'S,

No. 507 Broadway.

Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

Gives it the Preference.

John G. Townsend, of Bridgeport, Conn., whose gift has formerly been the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, writes: "Mrs. Townsend says I am right in that she is very much pleased with her Wilson; and after 3 months' use of the machine, in every respect, over the Wheeler & Wilson."

Hayne's Hagatotrant is both a palliative and curative in all lung complaints, bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

A Wonder in the World of Fashion.—The Universal Shaped Hoop Skirt for Ladies and Misses; unequaled in durability or ease; cannot be cut down three ways to one; sold by all dealers. Manufactory, 97 Chambers-st., and 79 Maiden-lane.

Lace Pictures, Gilding, Varnishing, Paper Hanging, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Curtain Materials, Looking-Glass Plates, Picture Frames, Engravings, &c., at the lowest prices, for cash by HENRY PEASLEE & CO., 97 Maiden-lane.

Hot House Strawberries

and CUCUMBERS for sale at TAYLOR'S saloon,

No. 885 Broadway.

This is the Season of the Year when chilling feelings are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost invariably relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Clinging to every thread is treachery, the A "RIGHT-READING CRAYON" exhibits the handkerchief with fingerprints. Nothing removes it more whitening. It is better than any other crayon that has ever been shown from nature to perfection for ladies' use. To be sure you have the genuine, you must see that the words "PHALON & SON, Perfumers, New-York," are blown into the glass of the bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Poisons of the Day.

IMPORTANCE OF A PURE MEDICATED STIMULANT.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the general liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, philanthropists who are above the reach of prejudice have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This vegetable is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New-England have first declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its Professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the most antidotes and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body (some) stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines anti-bilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

Sold by all druggists. New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Another Indorsement by American Science.

Letter from the eminent physician, Dr. G. A. F. PFEIFFER, of Philadelphia, recommending to physicians and the public the use of

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH:

For the last two years I have been informed by some relatives in Germany of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS on them and others by the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Recently being commissioned after a month's SEVERE ILLNESS, I felt a great desire to be able to procure the SAID MALT EXTRACT, and I now make good use of it and give it also to MY LITTLE DAUGHTER, A PALE-FADED DELICATE LITTLE MISS, of twelve years of age.

I would not hesitate to RECOMMEND it in nearly ALL SUCH cases of LOCAL OR GENERAL DEBILITY, where we USUALLY PRESCRIBE MILK PUNCH, EGG NOGG, different SANGAREES, &c.; and in some cases, in the HANDS OF A JUDICIOUS PHYSICIAN, it might even answer a BETTER PURPOSE than the IMPROPER USE of the different preparations of IRON, or the BARK, &c.

G. A. F. PFEIFFER M. D.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 63 BROADWAY.

PRICE $6 PER DOZEN. Sold at druggists' and grocers'. Delivered free of charge to any part of this City or suburbs.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of Solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 62 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the variety, quality and price of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine Saves Hoods and Whiskers. Sold at Wholesale per box by all druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

for JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. is the great want.

Directions for use with the package. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.

The only reliable remedy for these annoying discolorations on the face called Moth, Freckles and Pimples, is PERRY'S CELEBRATED MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by D

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the Stock Boards, at private sales, and at auction, as may be most for the interest of our customers,

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office many rooms for the accommodation of the public deemed for investment in and exchanges of Government securities, and the convenience of our Bank and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CHARLES VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 72 Broadway and No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Deposits received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on the average balances.

Call-at-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

ADAMS, KIRKALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Gold issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road.
Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York.
A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.
Full particulars furnished by
P. H. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL
AND
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT.,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 90 cents upon the dollar. The bonds are but $16,000 per mile, being less than the cost of the iron, and bear the first mortgage upon the road and equipments.

The Company have a land grant of 4,480 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner of Wall-st. and Pine-st.,
Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
Issued by
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
AND
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.
CIRCULAR.

CAPITAL.....$150,000.
JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 28 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufacturing firm of Hartley & Graham, No. 44 Lispenard-st., New-York, being 42 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order, and the Company will receive our immediate attention to the lease of the buildings and property on which said machinery is situated.

The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the building, &c., at $25,000.

The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $72,000.

The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that money.

The capital stock is.....$150,000
Purchased as above.....72,000
Working capital.....78,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.

Subscription limited.

Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.,
THOMAS S. CLARKE, No. 2 Richmond,
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 141 Montague-st.,
Office of JEREMIAH SMITH & BALDWIN,
No. 72 Broadway,
At the Factory, Nos. 42 to 50 Lispenard-st.,
Office of JAMES CRAWFORD, No. 203 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 47 Wall-st.,
Office of WM. F. REMER, No. 288 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WEST-ST., New-York, April 1, 1867.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—Take notice that the Books of the Company will be closed at the meetings held this day, pursuant to the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the Stock Transfer Books of this Company be closed on the 10th day of April, inst., and that the persons in whose name stock shall be standing on the same, on said day, be entitled to the 25th dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable under the order of the Company, on the 20th day of May, 1867, at the office of the Company, No. 37 West-st., in the City of New-York, for the equal amount of additional stock. That the said additional stock shall be $50 per share, payable as follows:

Fifteen dollars per share at the time of subscribing.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of May next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of June next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of July next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of August next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of September next.

Ten dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.

That on the 15th day of October next, all installments being paid, full paid stock shall be issued.

Resolved, That where parties desire, for their own convenience, to anticipate payments, their money for any number of instalments, not less than five, in advance, will in all cases be allowed, and the stock be issued until the last day of October next.

Receipts will be issued for all payments on or before the 10th day of April, inst., and parties owning stock will present the same at that time, when certificates of scrip will be issued in exchange for the same, which will entitle the holders to receive dividends as declared.

By order of the Board.

G. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 241 West 23d-st., New-York, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the intention of this Company to extend six First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for ninety years, at seven per cent. per annum, from the date of the said bonds, of $2,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all the Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for consenting to the extension of the said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented for that purpose.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and certificates of Guaranty for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on days notice to the Company, in such other manner hereafter determined, of the numbers of Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. HERDELL, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the special and trust funds of the City and County of New-York, due on the first day of May, 1867, will be paid on that day at the Bank of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1867, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD A. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Coal Company (Company has commenced its business, and no longer assumes the condemnation and sale of mills. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name.

GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the COLGATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Colgate, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
Dated, Colgate, April 1, 1867.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 19 Rue Castiglione, Paris, agents for the British and American Exhibition, manufacturers of coats, waterproofs, &c., to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commissaries, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AT THE BOARD AND FREE OF ALL COMMISSION ON CALLED.

CLOSING PRICES.

	New-York, April 4, 1867.	
Registered '81.....	Buy.	Sell.
Coupon '81.....		
Registered '64.....		
Coupon '64.....		
Registered '65.....		
Coupon '65.....		
Registered '65, New.....		
Coupon '65, New.....		
7-30 Registered.....		
7-30 Coupon.....		
August, '64.....		

We pay cash for NEW 7-30 BONDS, for the FIRST SERIES of 7-30 SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, allowing SAVES and RANGES.

¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions. No difference of interest adjusted according to Government rates.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 1-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE GAS COAL COMPANY.
Par value $5. Capital $200,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1¼ per cent. per month.
For sale by
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

OFFICE OF TANNERDALE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

Messrs. Wagstaff & Goetchius:

In reply to your inquiry as to the earnings and profits of the Tannerdale Coal Company, I would state the net earnings now are equal to one per cent. per month, and after May 1 the shipments of coal will be increased to 1,000 tons per day, equal to 1½ per cent. per month on the entire capital stock of the Company.

Yours, respectfully,
J. KIRKPATRICK, President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 57 and 59 Pine-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
AT AND 5 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.

SELLENFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton,
Toledo, Wabash City, Wisconsin,
Falcon County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF. DENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. MORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
HAVE
REGULAR COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Buy and sell Bills of Exchange, Gold Dust, Gold Bullion and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for New-York Gold and Currency at Liberal rates.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 29 bonds, numbered as follows: 304, 306, 37, 40, 42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The above bonds are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

C. J. TILDEN, No. 15 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

March 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, JAMAICA, L. I., April 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Jamaica, on TUESDAY, the 30 day of May next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 21 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 19, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when a President and seven Managers will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 30th day of April, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS STERRETT,
Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, pursuant to the By-laws, Mr. FRED. V. PAIGE was elected President, in place of W. J. Martin, resigned, and ALEX. C. MILNE appointed Assistant Secretary.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Croton Fire Insurance Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A. S. RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT S. NICOLAY
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

PARTIES WHO PAID ALL CASH FOR their stock in the Mexican Pacific Mining Company, organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, please address Box No. 231 New-York Times Office.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF 6-20s THIRTY OR more coupons due May 1, 1867, will now be received for payment at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

E. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small denominations by
STOUR, WEAVER & CO.,
No. 39 Broad-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 10th day of April, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1867, viz.:

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer and Court of Sessions.

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer and Court of Sessions.

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit Part (Part I).

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit Part (Part II).

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.

Two panels of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas (Part I and Part II).

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. GORHAM, Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SAFE BOOK ON THE SEAMAN'S Savings Bank of New-York, belonging to CHARLES BULLUS, as guardian of Virginia Bullus. A reward will be given for the recovery. Apply to No. 19 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of five per cent. in stock, free of tax, has been declared by the shareholders of this Company, payable on the 15th inst. Provided that all transfers not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst. will participate in said dividend.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, April 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable at the Company's office in this City, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 16th.

WM. F. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, TONTINE BUILDING, No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road, free of Government tax, payable to the shareholders of record on the 15th April inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 5th April next.

Dividends not called for before the first day of July next, will be added to the capital stock of the Company.

By order of the Board.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OCEAN STEAMER MAILS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President on the 19th inst., is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco in California, and Portland in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York, via Panama, to San Francisco: Provided, That the cost of said service shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. And it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General, after the passage of this resolution, to advertise for bids for such portion of the service herein provided for, for at least ninety days, in such newspaper published at San Francisco, and one paper published at Portland, Oregon, and to contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder."

In compliance with this resolution

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of June 1, 1867, (to be decided by the hour at which the mails of the United States from Panama, Col., on route No. 14,001, from San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, are to be delivered at San Francisco,) for the conveyance of the mails of the United States, by steamships, departing from San Francisco each trip as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama, and returning so as to connect at San Francisco with the departure of those ships for Panama, on the trips to and from Portland to be made within five days each way.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into bond and comply with all the requisitions of the law, faithfully perform the service, and will also be required, with all employed in the "care and custody" of the mail, to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 2, 1863, commonly called the "test oath."

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, and their sufficiency certified to by a postmaster or by a judge of a Court of Record, or the bid can be considered which proposes a compensation greater than that named in the law.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14001, between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, as advertised by Department of the Postmaster-General, dated Feb. 25, 1867, in suitable and safe steamships, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. 14001 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the said bidder will enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed with good and sufficient sureties.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies that the sureties named in the bid of ——, are considered by me good and sufficient, and that I believe the bidder is able to perform the service proposed.

Bids should be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for carrying the mail, &c.," and addressed to Postmaster-General, No. 14,001, Cal., "and not otherwise."

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 13th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds of FLOUR, in packages of 196 pounds each.

100,000 pounds of CORN MEAL, in packages of 100 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels. Six samples to be seen at this office, and 60,000 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and strong, containing one hundred pounds each. But the undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all samples, departing from San Francisco each trip as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama, and returning so as to connect at San Francisco with the departure of those ships for Panama, on the trips to and from Portland to be made within five days each way.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into bond and comply with all the requisitions of the law, faithfully perform the service, and will also be required, with all employed in the "care and custody" of the mail, to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 2, 1863, commonly called the "test oath."

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For sale by
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

OFFICE OF TANNERDALE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

Messrs. Wagstaff & Goetchius:

In reply to your inquiry as to the earnings and profits of the Tannerdale Coal Company, I would state the net earnings now are equal to one per cent. per month, and after May 1 the shipments of coal will be increased to 1,000 tons per day, equal to 1½ per cent. per month on the entire capital stock of the Company.

Yours, respectfully,
J. KIRKPATRICK, President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 57 and 59 Pine-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
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NO. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Buy and sell Bills of Exchange, Gold Dust, Gold Bullion and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for New-York Gold and Currency at Liberal rates.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 29 bonds, numbered as follows: 304, 306, 37, 40, 42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503,

The New-York Times, Wednesday, April 10, 1867

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
GREAT AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND
NEW-YORK & GLASGOW STEAMSHIP CO.
Sailing every Saturday from Pier No. 20 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE $100 GOLD.
STEERAGE PASSAGE $40 GOLD.
Steamers leave Glasgow every Saturday.
Steamers leave New-York every Saturday.
Cabin passage to Londonderry, Belfast or Dublin $80 gold.
Steerage passage to Londonderry, Belfast or Dublin $30 gold.
Steerage passage to Havre, London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Queenstown $40 gold.
Steerage passage to Paris, Havre or Hamburg $45 gold.
Steerage passage to Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam $50 gold.
Through passage to Paris, London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Queenstown, $100 gold.
Steerage passage to Paris, Havre or Hamburg, $45 gold.
Through passage to Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, $50 gold.
Steerage passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Queenstown, $40 gold.
Steerage passage to Londonderry, Belfast or Dublin, $30 gold.
Through passage to Paris, London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Queenstown, $100 gold.
Steerage passage to Paris, Havre or Hamburg, $45 gold.
Steerage

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIZE RING.

Prize Fight for One Thousand Dollars—Charlie Collins, of New-York, Defeats George Rooke, of Providence, R. I.—Fifteen Rounds Fought in One Hour and a Quarter—The Winner Badly Punished, the Loser Unmarked and the Battle Lost by Alleged Foul Play.

A prize fight for $1,000 came off yesterday afternoon on Fisher's Island, New-York State, nine miles distant from New-London, Conn., between George Rooke, of Providence, R. I., and Charles Collins, of New-York. This pugilistic contest created considerable excitement in sporting circles, and the fistic fancy of this City, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and other cities, was numerously represented on the occasion. Both men are imported boxers, Rooke claiming Dundalk, in the North of Ireland, as his birthplace, but brought up at Birmingham, England, while Collins first saw the light in London. Rooke is a brother of the well-known English pugilist Jack Rooke, one of the gamest boxers in the British prize ring. He never was engaged in any match at home, but shortly after his arrival in this country about four years ago, he was pitted against a Boston pugilist named Hussey in an impromptu affair, whom he defeated in clever style. Since that time he has remained quiet, having entered into business at Providence, R. I., until brought out of his retirement by the public challenge of his present opponent, Chas. Collins. He is in his twenty-fifth year, stands 5 feet 3½ inches, and weighs in condition 144 pounds. Collins, who calls himself the "Cast Iron Man," is in his twenty-fourth year, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when in fit trim will scale 142 pounds, although yesterday he weighed 144 pounds. He has only been in this country about five months, and shortly after his arrival he issued a challenge to fight any man in the country at 150 pounds for $500 a side, and which led to the present match. Articles of agreement between them were signed on the 29th of January, and both men at once went into active training. Rooke raised at his own residence in Providence, R. I., under the care of Morris Phelan, an English boxer of reputation, who fought Jem Kerrigan for $1,000, at Fort Jervis, N. J., a twelvemonth ago. Collins trained in the neighborhood of this City, on Long Island, having the skillful mentor, Frank Machntyre, to look after him, and considering the short time he had to get off so much superfluous flesh, (Collins weighing upward of 170 pounds when he commenced training,) he did wonders in getting him into the condition he was in, although he was far from being so fit as he could have been made with more time.

The place of fighting, according to the articles, was to be half way between New-York and Providence, R. I., and Fishers Island, in New-York State, in the Sound, about nine miles from New-London, Conn., was the spot named. On Monday the residents of that city were thrown into a state of wonderment at the influx of numerous strangers, whose peculiar physiognomies presented a striking contrast to those of the customary visitors who in Summer resort to this beautiful watering-place. Every train from New-York, Boston and Providence increased their numbers, and the hotels in the town were quickly filled. The cause of the unlooked-for irruption of strangers soon became known, and the previously-existing interest among the towns-people became intensified. Rooke, who had arrived in New-London the previous Saturday, took up his quarters at the Irving House, while Collins and his trainer, who did not arrive until Monday, patronized the Bacon House. In accordance with the articles, the men went to scale at 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday, when both were found to be considerably within the specified 150 pounds avoirdupois; indeed, neither of them exceeded 144 pounds. The start for the place of fighting was arranged for 4 A. M. next morning, a schooner having been chartered for the excursion and a tariff of $5 a head levied. Long before midnight most of the interested visitors to the anticipated mill had retired to rest, as an early start next morning was necessary.

By 6 o'clock next morning all were on board; a long delay on the part of ROOKE postponed the start until that hour instead of 4 A. M., as originally fixed. The morning was beautiful, the air crisp and bracing, a favorable breeze starting up just after weighing anchor. A sail of two hours up the Sound, passing the frowning batteries of Fort Trumbull, brought the excursionists off Fist Hammock Island; but finding it impossible to stand close enough in to land comfortably and conveniently, a move in the direction of Fisher's Island was made. Here the disembarkation, by means of flatboats was safely effected, and a general stampede to the ring, which had been pitched some four hundred yards from the shore, took place. It was a beautiful location, commanding an extensive view of the blue waters of the Sound, and the (distant) shores of Connecticut, while the green of the Empire State. Rooke was the first to throw his cap into the ring about 9:30 o'clock, and was quickly followed by Collins, their respective partisans cheering their arrivals heartily. Now commenced the important part of naming a referee, and after several parties had been named and rejected, vesting considerable time, ease of the pugilistic fraternity, named Bob Cornwell, was selected, he having had the honor and honor of his selection of acting loyally and fairly in such capacity. How far he fulfilled his promise will be seen in the sequel. Rooke's seconds were Harry Parker, of Brooklyn, while Mike Costello acted for Collins. The seconds were Johnny Lazarus and Butt Riley for Collins, and Kit Burns and Morris Phelan for Rooke. When the fistic were completed Collins crossed over to Rooke's corner, shook hands, and offered to bet fifty dollars on the result, which Joe Coburn had given him for the purpose. Rooke replied that he had no money, but one of his backers handing him the greenbacks, he crossed over to Collins and offered to accept the bet. This, however, was now, in turn, declined by Collins, acting under the advice of Coburn, and even the offer at $50 to $40 on Rooke brought no response from the opposite section. Precisely at 9:40 o'clock, the seconds delivered their respective men to the scratch, shook hands all round, and then, in accordance with the revised new rules of the ring, withdrew outside the ropes.

Round 1. There was a great difference in the appearance of the men, Rooke standing several inches over his opponent in height, with longer reach. His position was good, and nothing could surpass the splendid condition in which Morris Phelan, his trainer, had brought him to. His slender, sinewy frame had not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon it, while the muscles of his arms and shoulders were fully developed, and stood out like whipcord in their firmness and elasticity. If defeated, no excuse or palliation could possibly be urged on the ground of want of condition, for a fitter man never entered the ring. Collins, although he had not much inches than his antagonist, looked, as he actually is, the hardened in his preparation, and his muscle were devoid of those firmness that was so conspicuous in Rooke. The latter had won the toss for choice of corners, and had placed his antagonist facing the sun. After a little sparring, Collins led off and got on Rooke's face, but was countered on the cheek. Smart exchanges ensued, when the men clinched, and after some little sibbing, Rooke threw his man and fell upon him.

Round 2.—Both quickly to work, Rooke landing his left heavily on Collins' right eye, and the latter retaliating on the ribs. In the close Collins was thrown in Rooke's corner. A claim of "first blood" for Collins was not allowed by the referee.

Round 3.—Collins rushed in and ducked his head, but was met by a tremendous upper cut. Still determined he bored in, and again caught it heavily on the face, countering on the ribs and mouth. This round was decidedly in favor of Rooke, who finished it by throwing Collins.

Round 4.—Both prompt to time, and went to work at once. Heavy hits were exchanged, Rooke administering his favorite upper cut, while Collins visited the ribs repeatedly, and now and then getting on the mouth. A heavy left-hander from Rooke opened a slight cut under Collins' left eye, and an appeal for "first blood" was made for him, as both were bleeding at the same time, the claim was not allowed.

Round 5.—They came up prompt to time, but Collins retreating into his corner, Rooke called him up to the centre of the ring. Getting to work, heavy exchanges took place, Rooke's blows telling with fearful severity on Collins, who was at last fought down.

Round 6.—Rooke led off on the cheek, and Collins was short. The former followed his man into his corner, and called upon him to come out and fight. Collins rushed in, was met with a tremendous upper-cut, which steadied him somewhat, although he still bored in, got on to Rooke's ribs, but was fought down. This round was decidedly in favor of Rooke.

Round 7.—Collins countered on the neck and Rooke on the damaged eye, opening the cut and making the blood flow freely. Smart exchanges, Collins sending his left full on Rooke's nose, and drawing blood profusely. In the clinch Collins down.

Round 8.—Both prompt to time, although thus far the fighting was decidedly in Rooke's favor, his vastly superior condition and heavier hitting telling a tale. Both sparred for wind, put their hands down, and again wasted time in feinting. At last Collins rushed in, ducking his head as usual, and, as before, was met with a heavy prop from Rooke's left. Again they sparred for time, again came together, exchanged rapid and heavy hits, and finished the round by Rooke fighting Collins down in the latter's own corner.

Rounds 9 and 10.—They soon got to work, Collins directing his blows to the body, while Rooke kept up his battery at the face; Collins' left eye closing fast, and his nose and mouth showing Rooke's handiwork. The latter had the best of these rounds, fighting Collins down.

Round 11.—Collins, as usual, bored in, but only to be heavily met by Rooke's dangerous left. He tried it again, and heavy hitting ensued in Rooke's corner in favor of Collins, Rooke going down undermost.

Round 12.—Collins came up weak, and Rooke went to mince. They sparred for wind for some time, Rooke taking the initiative by getting a light left-hander on the old spot. Collins countered, and sent in his one, two straight on the same spot. Collins returned on the body, but his blows lacked power. They fought down on to the ropes in Rooke's corner, when Collins' seconds made a claim of foul against Rooke for seizing hold of the ropes, but the referee ordered them to fight on.

Round 13.—Rooke came up clean and smiling, showing no mark of the fight except swollen lips, Collins', on the contrary, presented a ghastly appearance, for the closest under the left eye had been reopened as if with a knife, and the blood flowed profusely from it. Rooke at this time had the fight in his own hands, and if he had taken the reiterated advice of both his experienced seconds and forced the fighting his men must have won without doubt, and very quickly, as Collins' strength was fast ebbing, but obstinately refused to do so against advice, and declared he would fight his own way. He stood facing his man for some minutes, allowing him to regain his fast disappearing strength, and waiting for Collins to lead off, which the latter had no intention of doing. At last Rooke led off lightly on the mouth, but was short in a second and third attempt. He called upon Collins to come to the centre of the ring, as he was waiting for him. More time out in vain another attempt to come together, and again they stood looking at each other. Rooke at last led, but was neatly stopped. Collins got on the ribs, but was heavily countered on the eye and mouth. Collins tried again, but was short, and slipped, fortunately for himself, escaping a terrific upper-cut. Another pause, and again they got to work. Rooke repeatedly visiting the damaged optic, which was now closed and bleeding profusely. Still more looking at each other, Rooke evidently afraid to go in and finish his man, who was evidently done, and whose blows could not punish him. This round, which lasted forty minutes, ended by Collins going down on the ropes in Rooke's corner. Claim of foul not allowed.

Round 14.—This round commenced like the last; both unwilling to begin. Rooke had got his second wind, had coolly a match, was strong as ever, but would not begin, or go to and fight his man. At last the first became so annoying that the referee declared he would call it a "draw fight" if they did not commence fighting in eight minutes. This brought them out, and a couple of blows were exchanged, when they again stood looking at each other. Collins looked a sad spectacle—one eye was closed, the other fast following suit, and nose and mouth both out of symmetry. They recommenced, Rooke having all the best of it, fighting Collins down and walking away to his corner.

Round 15.—Neither would begin. Rooke, strong as ever, was determined not to force the fighting, although his opponent could hardly stand up against him. Slight exchanges, and in the close both down.

Round 16 and Last.—Rooke led off, and some hits were exchanged. It seemed all Wall-street to a china orange on his winning. After some mutual hitting, Collins fell, Rooke hitting him as he was falling, but long before he had reached the ground. Collins' seconds had long ago seen that they had no chance of winning unless they could snatch a verdict of foul; but Rooke fought so guardedly and carefully that the referee could not, without the most barefaced partiality and injustice, entertain the many claims made. Again do Collins' seconds appeal "foul," and to the surprise, disgust and indignation of every one who witnessed the gross injustice and falsity of the claim, the referee decided "foul"—immediately afterward recanting his decision, while his appearance betokened vacillation and confusion, and then declared he would announce his decision at the Metropolitan Hotel in New-London on their arrival. In the meantime Collins had been hurried from the ring, and Rooke was left in speechless indignation at the glaring injustice and wrong done him by such a decision. That he was himself to blame in a great measure for this result by not finishing the fight earlier, as he assuredly could have done, is not the least of his causes of regret and self-reproach. Of the decision of the Referee, we can only say that we hope its glaring wrong and flagrant injustice will not be without its influence in doing away with the prize ring in this country. The fight lasted one hour and fifteen minutes.

The Paris Exposition.

The following contributions have been sent to the Paris Exposition:

FOURTH GROUP—GARMENTS, TISSUES FOR CLOTHING, AND OTHER ARTICLES OF WEARING APPAREL.

Advisory Committee—Mr. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Chairman; Major-Gen. A. B. Dyer, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.; Surgeon-Gen. J. K. Barnes, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. R. S. Alexander, U. S. A.; Col. J. G. Benton, U. S. A.; Messrs. E. R. Beadleston, Adam D. Logan, Chas. L. Tiffany, Wm. G. Lambert, Stephen Hyatt, J. Amory, N. Rapenschield.

GEO. A. CLARK, Newark, N. J.—Cotton yarns and spool-cotton.

SAMUEL SLATER & SONS, Webster, Mass.—Ten pieces of woolen fabrics, 54 inches wide, known as broadcloth, doeskin, canton and moskowa, for overcoats; twelve pieces of rolled jaconets, cotton fabrics of assorted colors; also, sample-book of cotton.

New-York Mills, New-York—Four pieces of fine muslin.

The Hadley Company, Holyoke, Mass.—Spool-cotton and enameled thread.

Mission Woolen Mills, San Francisco, Cal.—Blankets, cassimeres and other woolen goods, besides California wool, washed and unwashed.

San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, New-York—Finest kind of merino wools; also, blankets, cassimeres and flannels made from California and Oregon wool.

H. STUBENBERG, New-York—Four pieces of beaver cloth.

JOHN L. HAYES, Boston, Mass.—Series of woolen fabrics.

F. S. WILLIAMS, New-York—A model of an iron gun of a new method of hanging, mounting and operating; of every range; can be fired horizontally, vertically and downward.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New-York—United States rifle musket converted to breech-loading United States rifle, with sabre bayonet; new breech-loading carbine; new single breech-loading navy pistol and sporting rifle.

THOS. CHILD & Co., Hartford, Conn.—One case of the different sizes and styles of the Saratoga Skate.

JAMES J. MCCORMICK, Meriden, Conn.—A showcase of sample skates.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.—A list of articles of clothing and equipage from the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

JOSEPH SHORT, Salem, Mass.—Soldier's knapsack.

WM. S. FAIRDOCK, Albany, N. Y.—Fastenings for trunks, bags and valises.

JOHN M. MUEHLER, Detroit, Mich.—A new American puzzle for children.

State of Iowa—Samples of woolen fabrics.

R. KRAMDER, Philadelphia, Penn.—Zephyrs, printed and dyed.

Williams Silk Manufacturing Company, New-York—Silk twist for sewing-machines.

Mrs. J. S. TOWNSEND, New-York—One worsted afghan.

FRED. SACHSE & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.—Fine white dress shirts.

HENRY COHEN, New-York—Crinolines of various descriptions.

S. M. MOODY, New-Orleans, La.—Fine shirts.

EDWIN C. BURT, New-York—An assortment of ladies and children's machine-sewed boots and shoes.

WHIPPLE & GUILDSHELL, Mattawan, N. Y.—Hats made from wool, manufactured principally by machinery.

HARRY C. NICHLY, Baltimore, Md.—One case of silk hats and caps of various materials.

W. O. LIVINGSTON, New-York—Spring overcoat.

O. PAGALIN, New-York—Champion boots and shoes of new invention and improvement.

J. H. FRIEMUTH, New-Orleans, La.—Boots, ladies' shoes and laborers' shoes, made of alligator leather.

WEMBLE & Co., New-York.—An assortment of patent boots and shoes, with wood in soles and heels and flexible shanks.

JOHN C. KALLER, St. Louis, Mo.—Single-breasted frock-coat and doeskin pants.

ELLEN DEMOREST, New-York.—Paper models of fashions for ladies and children, specimens of corsets, bosom pads, dress shields, combination suspenders and shoulder-braces, embroidery and braid stamps, perfume packets, ladies' system of dress-cutting, self-acting attachment for sewing-machines, &c.

TOWN BROTHERS, New-York.—Enameled cameos.

J. GOLDSMAN, New-York.—Percussion caps, common and waterproof metallic cartridges, for American breech-loading pistols and revolvers.

RUSSEL G. GATLING, New-York—Two improved battery guns of different sizes, mounted on carriages.

Spencer Repeating Rifle Company, Boston, Mass.—Navy rifle, rifle, sword and rifle, with angular bayonet, sporting rifles, three sizes; cavalry carbine, component parts.

WM. H. MILLER, West Meriden, Conn.—Breech-loading rifle and pistol; also central fire metallic cartridge.

ARTHUR MOFFATT, Washington, D. C.—Case of metallic cartridges.

SPENCER HIATT, Greencastle, Ind.—A breech-loading rifle.

Providence Tool Company, Providence, R. I.—Twenty samples of the Peabody patent breech-loading firearms for infantry and cavalry service, and for sporting purposes.

SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.—Firearms, consisting of revolvers and metallic cartridges.

Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Vt.—One case of firearms.

D. C. MACOMBER, Whitestown, N. Y.—Model of a wrought-iron, breech-loading, chambered and rifled cannon, and wrought-iron target, which has been perforated by the gun, and oblong shot.

Col. HIRAM BERDAN, New-York—Specimens of the Berdan breech-loading firearms and ammunition.

Major W. HICHOLS, Jr., Boston, Mass.—A case containing models and specimens of improved breech-loading military and sporting firearms, and model of improved ammunition.

H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota, Fairbault, Min.—Indian curiosities and Indian clothing.

ADOLPHUS BOURAND, Detroit, Mich.—Implement for destroying cannon.

BAXTER H. JENKS, Philadelphia, Penn.—One breech-loading musket, one breech-loading carbine.

Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.—Specimens of Colt's patent firearms.

BROUGHTON & MOORE, New-York—One breech-loading rifle.

Commission on Life-Saving Apparatus.

The Commission to investigate life-saving apparatus held their second session, yesterday, in the rooms of the Board of Underwriters. Mr. BIDDLE occupied the chair. Capt. WEBER reported that he had secured the use of a boiler for experiments from the owners of the Novelty Works.

Messrs. PARDEE & BENEDICK tendered for the use of the Committee in making their experiments with steam apparatus, a quantity of grain coal, the calorific-creating merit of which they desired to have tested.

The general order of business was suspended in order to hear an address from Mr. NORMAN WIARD; on the subject of boiler explosions and their causes. Mr. WIARD went into this subject at considerable length and elicited some discussion from the members of the Committee. It is Mr. WIARD's opinion that by far the greater number of boiler explosions are caused by the water getting too low, and becoming intensely heated in the flues immediately above the surface of the water in the boiler. He said that we were every day in danger of our lives, owing to the improper construction of boilers containing superheated water. Mr. WIARD, he said, had in the office of the *Tribune*, and established a new boiler of large capacity on Staten Island. Having made his experiments, he was now confident that he had secured the place in question as perfectly safe, and that at any time surprised to hear of the building being blown into the air.

At the conclusion of this address a resolution of thanks was tendered by the Committee to Mr. WIARD, not indorsing his opinions, but in appreciation of the evidences of his research and study of this hugely important subject.

The Commission will meet to-day, at 2 o'clock, at this morning at the Department of Docks, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, at 10:30 o'clock, to make experiments and receive testimony touching the matter of boilers, steam and steam gauges.

Weekly Statistics.

The deaths reported in this City for the week ending April 6 was 618, being 11 more than the number reported in the previous week, and 36 less than the number recorded in the corresponding week of 1866. The following communication from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Records and Statistics, presents an interesting analysis of the causes of death:

In the week ending April 6 there were 439 deaths in New-York, excluding 97 in the public institutions, 20 being in the island hospitals and asylums. There were 101 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of the Kings County institutions. The death rate last week in the latter city was equal to 17.74 per 1,000 annually, while in New-York, exclusive of the islands, the rate was as 27.92 per 1,000 annually.

The causes of this wide difference between the two cities are worthy of study. The weather was warm and dry, the mean temperature being 51° Fahrenheit, and the average humidity only 48. The infectious diseases killed but few, and the zymotic group altogether caused but 18.61 per cent. of all who died in New-York, and only 17.54 per cent. of all in Brooklyn. The daily returns of death during the week seem to show that while in Brooklyn the total mortality, and particularly the deaths from the diseases produced by crowd poisoning were at an unusual minimum, the tuberculous, nervous and exanthematic disorders continued to destroy, and that the sickly crowds and puny infants among the badly housed and uncleanly classes gave unusual numbers to the grave. Though the chief causes of this mortality among the badly housed poor are counted as *constitutional*, (of which there were 96 deaths,) and the local and inflammatory (of which there were 186) maladies, the real sources of all the excess of mortality from these causes the past few weeks are found in the wretched homes and domestic wants of the laboring classes. Inflammations, congestions, tuberculosis and the mild names we give to these fatal results of crowd poisoning and domestic neglect, are destroying in the same classes and making funerals in the same houses that the zymotic or epidemic diseases will seize upon when Summer comes.

The principles of self-defence demand that in some way the wealth and intelligence of the metropolis shall be so applied as to bring the laboring poor into healthy homes and there keep them healthy. The fifteen deaths in the Fourth Ward last week cost the public no anxiety. All, excepting three of these, were positively preventable, and all of those three were early deaths by consumption and rheumatism—causing pauperism, not pestilence—but the time will come when less harmless diseases will spring up in such wretched dwellings. The medical officer of public health in Dublin has recently written that scarcely a town in Europe packs its population so densely as the tenement regions of New-York. The causes of death, as daily studied by us, show that something must be done to give fresh air and cleanliness to the 800,000 people who now crowd the tenement houses of New-York.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

JOHN WILLIAMS was arrested and arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, on a charge of having committed a brutal assault upon Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-fourth (Harbor Police) Precinct. Officer THOMPSON testified that he was passing through Chatham-street on the 6th inst., and was assaulted by WILLIAMS and several other persons to him unknown, when he was pushed into the middle of the street. WILLIAMS then struck him on the face and took an active and prominent part in the assault. The officer received several severe wounds on the face and body. On this statement of facts, the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

At a late hour on Sunday night Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, sent Sergt. GLENNY and Officer CAMPBELL to the house of ill fame on first floor of No. 220 Centre-street, where they arrested the proprietor, CHARLES HOUSE, his wife IDA, and several women of abandoned character, who they found there. The arrests were made on a warrant issued for that purpose by Justice HOGAN, on the complaint of MARY MCFARLAND, of No. 83 Spring-street. All the prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning, when the proprietor was remanded for examination. The other prisoners were reprimanded and discharged.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPER.

Yesterday morning JAMES MORAN, better known to the Police as "Woolly Moon," a well known and experienced pocket-book dropper, attempted to swindle a newly-arrived German, named JULIUS SCHREIBER, by means of the old drop game. MORAN was detected in his operations by two confederates. It appears that the three swindlers met their intended victim in West-street, and as they passed him MORAN dropped an apparently well-filled pocket-book, but which was in reality stuffed with broken-bank bills and counterfeit coin. They then endeavored to make SCHREIBER believe that the pocket-book belonged to him. This the German declined to do, and ran away from them. MORAN was subsequently arrested, and held for trial by the Justice before whom he was taken for examination. The other prisoners were discharged.

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A COMPROMISE MAN.

ORDERDONE O. BRIGGMAN, a native of Spain, very shrewdly dressed, called at the store of WM. PENNOYER, No. 127 Monroe-street, on the 16th of February last, and purchased a pair of gaiters valued at $12, requesting that the same be sent by a boy to Bowling-alley, when he would pay the amount named. Mr. PENNOYER accordingly sent his errand-boy, James H. HARTMANN, with BRIGGMAN, who, instead of proceeding to Bowling-alley, went to the Astor House, where he took the gaiters from the boy and requested him to wait until he went to his room and obtained the money. After patiently waiting in the hotel lobby for over three hours, young HARTMANN discovered the swindle and informed his employer. Long before that time, however, the confidence operator had escaped from the premises. The swindler was subsequently made Sergeant yesterday, and caused his arrest by Detective HAYES, of the Second Precinct. The prisoner was committed for trial.

CONCLUSION OF THE HAYES SWINDLE CASE.

The case of GEORGE HAYES, who was arrested two or three weeks ago on a charge of having swindled several mercantile firms of this City out of large invoices of goods, by means of false pretences and false firm designations, was again brought up before the Court yesterday afternoon. The complaints made against the prisoner at the time of his arrest, and he was yesterday held for trial on each affidavit, in the sum of $3,000 bail, in default of which he was locked up. HAYES is 31 years of age, a native of Chelsea, Mass., and says he is a merchant. He had any number of *aliases* during his operations.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE OLD STORY.

A man named CHARLES WOOSTER SMITH, who resides at No. 31 First-street, complained against a girl named FRANCES SMITH, who, as he alleges, induced him on Monday evening to accompany her to a house of ill-fame in Greene-street, where she robbed him of a gold scarf-pin, valued at $35. FANNY was committed for trial at General Sessions.

ONE OF THE GANG.

DAVID ADRIANCE was arraigned upon the charge of stealing two coats and a pair of pantaloons from a friend, JOHN DOUGHERTY, of No. 293 Spring-street. The accused is a young man of exceedingly respectable appearance, and if the story is to be believed his career is rather unfortunate. His father died early in the Winter; just passed he was taken ill, and through consequent inability to attend to his business was thrown out of employment. Spring came, and with it his usual good health, but do what he would, he could not again obtain a means of livelihood. His money all gone, a burden of debt resting upon him and no immediate prospect of better days before him, he was compelled to steal in order to get money. After taking the articles referred to from Mr. DOUGHERTY'S room he pawned them at a neighboring broker's and then sent the tickets to the owner of the pledged property, indulging the hope that something would "turn up" and enable him to redeem his friend's clothing. The complainant pressed the charge, and the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.

Mr. SCOTT FOSTER, of the firm of FOSTER BROS., drygoods dealers, at No. 272 Bleecker-street, appeared as complainant against a young woman named MARGARET SMITH, *alias* Rachel Shank, who entered their establishment yesterday and pocketed a piece of muslin worth $15, with which she sought to make her escape, but was detained by one of the clerks, who summoned a policeman, and caused her arrest. Upon searching her at the Station-house the officers found a muslin bag, such as is used by professional shoplifters, tied about her person, underneath the outer skirt. The woman was held for trial.

HYDROPHOBIA.

JOHN B. REMAINEN was arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $300, for alleged violation of the Excise Law in selling liquors without license, at No. 123 Amity-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The tobacco factory of L. AVENHEIMS, No. 80½ High-street, was seized yesterday on the charge of making fraudulent returns. The inventory comprises 75 cases of hard tobacco, 5 cases loose tobacco, 800 pounds cut tobacco, a steam boiler and a lot of machinery.... The funeral of Mr. WILLIAM E. HENDERSON, late President of the Long Island Bank, took place yesterday. The ceremonies were solemnized at his house, No. 60 Remsen-street. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.... Seth Sellers and Thomas Jones were sentenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday: JOHN KNOX, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for one year, JOHN SHIELDS, aged eighteen years, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months.... GEORGE GRAHAM, convicted of petit larceny, was fined $5, and in default was committed to the Penitentiary for ten days.... THOMAS CASEY and JOHN GARDNER, convicted of burglary, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years each.... JAMES FLANNERY, for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.... JAMES WARNER, aged 15 years, was sentenced in the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for robbery on the Third Avenue.... At new Lodge of Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York was organized on Monday evening last, at the rooms of Excelsior Division, No. 45 Fulton-street, with the name of Excelsior Division, No. 1.... The residence of Mr. B. GRISWOLD, No. 41 Pierrepont-st., was entered by sneak thieves on Monday evening last, and robbed of clothing valued at $150.... The dry goods store of Messrs. GOSSER, No. 500 Columbia-street, was feloniously entered a few evenings since, and robbed of property amounting to about $150.... Justice CORNWELL yesterday fined forty persons, out of forty-five who were arrested on Sunday last, for keeping open their places of business on that day. Each person was fined $10 and costs, which he paid, to avoid the expense of commitment. His stores are at Nos. 223 and 225 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADBURY'S Patent Chronometer Fire-proof Safes, and Mahogany and Plate Chronometer Time-pieces, with Regulating Keys, cannot be excelled at No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

In applying the Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, the workman, with a brace and drawing-chisel, up all his chips and dust as he goes, leaving the house in perfect order. F. HOLMES, No. 32½ Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A most healthful and economical beverage is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Depot No. 134 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

NEW-JERSEY.

Township Elections in Essex County.

The township elections for town officers in ESSEX County took place on Monday, and resulted in Democratic gains, the Republicans carrying but four of the eight townships.

In Belleville 325 votes were polled, and the straight Republican ticket was elected by an average majority of 56, except in the Assessor and one Town Committeeman.

In Bloomfield the issue was chiefly on local questions, and but little interest was manifested, only 365 votes being cast out of a registry of over 1,000. Two Republicans, Schools Trustee run, resulting in Philip Weyer being elected over David Oakes for Freeholder by five majority.

In Caldwell Township, the Union Democratic ticket (opposition to a divided Union, negro suffrage and Congressional despotism,) was elected by an average of 98 majority.

Clinton Township was gained by the Democracy. Only 402 votes were polled out of 540 registered.

In Livingston Township the entire Republican ticket was elected.

In Milburn township the issue was "the divided of the county," the only contest being on Chosen Freeholder—the New County men supporting Thomas C. Bradbury, and his opponents Wellington Campbell, both Democrats. Mr. Bradbury was elected by 36 majority.

In South Orange the Democratic ticket was elected without opposition.

In West Orange only about 90 votes were cast, and the Democratic ticket was elected. John H. Myers, Republican, who defeated Alex. Fleischhauer by a vote of 41 against 40 for Daniel Bond, Democrat.

The following named gentlemen will comprise the new Board of Chosen Freeholders for the county:

Newark—First Ward—Edgar Ferree, Republican. Second Ward—Wm. H. Drummond, Republican. Third Ward—James Wheeler, Republican. Fourth Ward, James M. Bedford, Republican. Fifth Ward—Nicholas J. Bockhoven, Republican. Sixth Ward—Theodore Shibicki, Republican. Seventh Ward—Thomas Gerrard, Capt. G. C. Grant, J. Keating. Eighth Ward—Daniel T. Campbell, Democrat. Ninth Ward—Aaron King, Republican. Tenth Ward—Christian Widenmeyer, Democrat. Eleventh Ward—John J. Mulcahy, Democrat. Twelfth Ward—Lawrence Child, Democrat. Thirteenth Ward—Frederick Stevens, Republican.

Orange—First Ward—Samuel H. Smith, Republican. Second Ward—James Williams, Republican. Third Ward—John H. Mathews, Democrat.

Belleville—Lucius D. Baldwin and John Kennedy, Republicans.

Bloomfield—Philip Weaver, and Grant J. Wheeler, Republicans.

Caldwell—Saml. Crane and Henry Day, Democrats.

Clinton—Josiah Baldwin and Thomas McKirgon, Democrats.

Livingston—Philip E. Harrison and Isaac S. Crane, Republicans.

Milburn—Abner D. Reeve, Democrat, and Thomas C. Bradbury, Republican.

East Orange—Calvin Dodd and James Peck, Republicans.

South Orange—Aaron B. Baldwin and Ephraim Polock, Democrats.

West Orange—Edmund Condit and Daniel Bond, Democrats.

The Board stands Republicans 19, Democrats 15.

In Harrison Township, Hudson County, the regular Democratic ticket was elected over the Taxpayers' ticket by about 12 majority. Hiram W. Davis was elected Chosen Freeholder.

In Kearney Township the Citizens' ticket was chosen without opposition. Chosen Freeholder, Wm. E. Skinner.

In Springfield Township, Union County, the People's ticket was elected over the regular Democratic ticket.

In New-Providence the Republican ticket was elected by about 30 majority.

THE RECENT BURGLARIES AT ORANGE.—The burglar, CHARLES T. WOOD, who is confined in the Essex County Jail has confessed to Detective HANGERTY to being concerned in twenty-three of the robberies recently committed in Orange. Through his confessions the officers have recovered several thousand dollars worth of property, secreted in Orange, New-York, Jersey City, Newark, and at the house of the sister of the accused in Hoboken, who was ignorant of the crime. The regular Police of Newark have also recovered a considerable amount of the stolen property at a building where it had been stored in that city.

COLLISION.—Yesterday noon as one of the Jersey City and Bergen horse cars was descending Bergen Hill, the driver attempted to stop the car to allow a loaded cart to get off of the track, when the brake chain gave way and the car struck the cart with such a force as to turn it completely around, and the horse was thrown to the ground with great force. The dash board of the car was doubled down on one side, and some of the window glass was shivered. The hand brake was applied, and the horses, which were running, were brought to a standstill without further mishap.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—On Sunday afternoon last, a fire broke out in the woods a short distance west of the village of Bloomfield, through the carelessness of some gipsies. About fifteen acres of light woods were burned over, and for a time the house of Capt. MILLER was in great jeopardy, but through the exertions of the citizens the flames were checked before any very serious damage was done.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HORSE THIEF.—Yesterday morning, a young butcher named WILLIAM SMITH, was arrested in Newark on a charge of stealing a horse valued at $300, from MICHAEL CALLAHAN, of Hartford, Conn., in September last. The accused claims to have purchased the horse from a man in Rahway about a month since. He was held for a hearing.

BAYONNE TOWN ELECTION.—The annual election for Township officers of the Town of Bayonne, took place on Monday and resulted in the success of the Union ticket. The following are the principal officers chosen: Chosen Freeholder—HENRY C. SMITH. Town Clerk—T. S. SMITH. Town Committee—SAYOURETTE, CHARLES NAL, THOMAS C. BROWER and JOSEPH ELLSWORTH.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The through Western train on the Erie Railway, due in Jersey City at noon yesterday, was eight hours behind time. The detention is reported to have been caused by the smashing up of a freight train somewhere along the other end of the road.

KILLED BY A FALL.—A man named WILLIAM KANARE, fell from the deck into the hold of a canal-boat, near Bloomfield, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Shipping Intelligence.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT active and prices unsettled and 2@3c. lower; sales 30,000 bushels Winter, $1 12@$1 18; White Canada, $1 20@$1 30; Fancy, $1 25@$1 26. The business reported at the close was light. WHISKY firm, and sales of 300 bbls. at $2 12 in bulk, and $2 asked. Stocks generally dull and heavy. Gold closed at 139¾@140. Sterling exchange is better supply at 9½@9¾ for 60 days, and 10@10¼ for sight. Freights quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal; prices 30c. lower; sales 200 bales; Middling, 35½c. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Provisions—Pork dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bbls. new mess, cash and seller May, $21 50@$21 62½; seller June, $21 75@$21 87½; seller July, $22@$22 12½. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and heavy; sales 100 bbls. at 13½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton, 9-32d.; flour, 2s. 6d.; wheat, 10d.; corn, 6d.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 9.

FLOUR active and firm; but prices are unchanged. WHEAT less active and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 98@98½c.; No. 2 at 92@92½c.; No. 3 at 85@86c., closing at 98c. for No. 1, 92½c. for No. 2, and 86c. for No. 3. CORN firm, with an active demand; sales of No. 2 at